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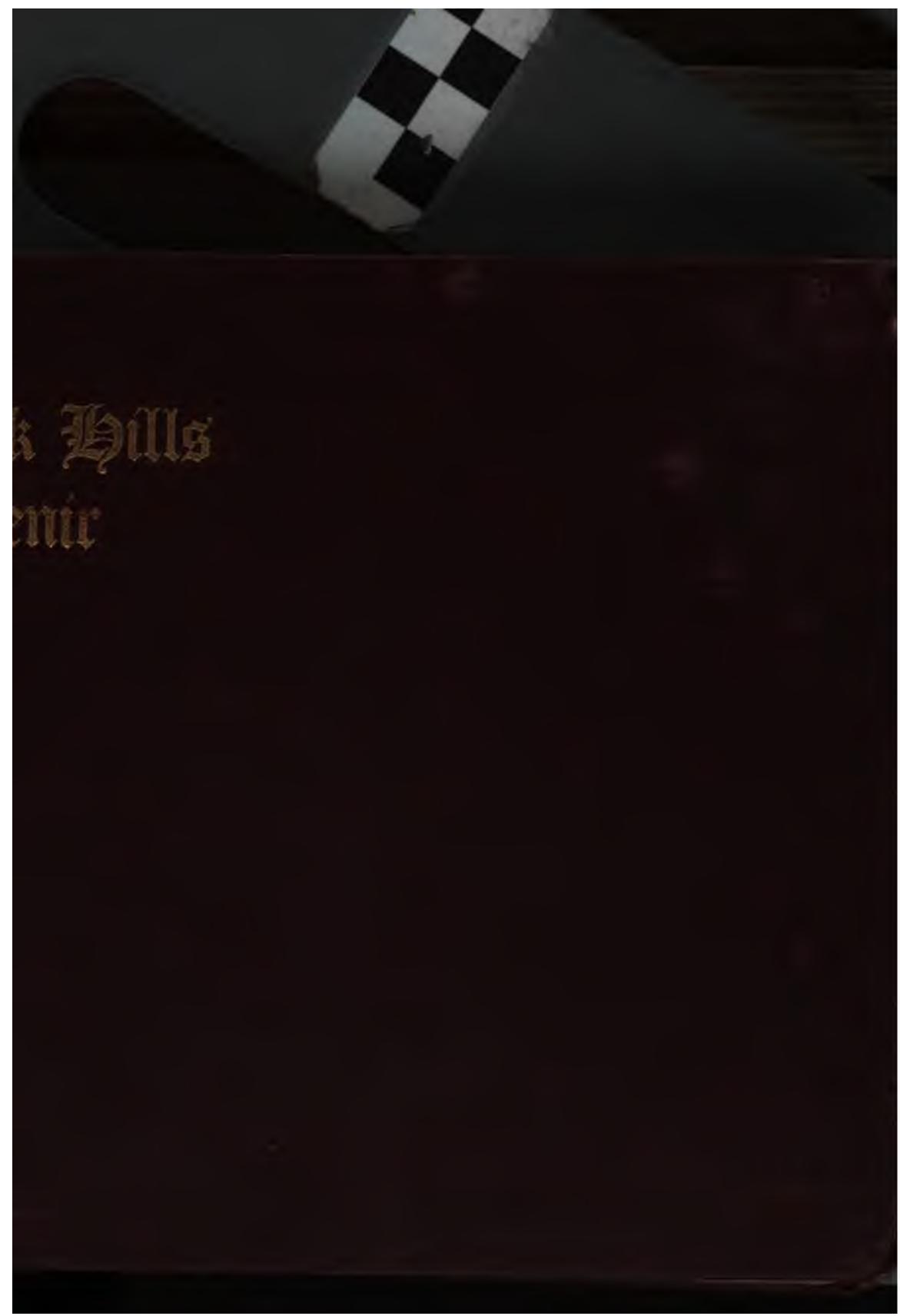
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D. A. McPHERSON, Prest. H. O. ANDERSON, Vice-Prest. H. E. PERKINS, Cashier. G. W. HUFFMAN, Ass't Cashier.
Deposits 1898, \$134,591.80. Deposits 1902, \$315,343.03.

The Black Hills Souvenir

A PICTORIAL AND HISTORIC DESCRIPTION OF THE
BLACK HILLS



Compiled by REV. JOHN I. SANFORD

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THE WILLIAMSON-HAFFNER ENGRAVING CO.
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When Equipping Your Mine



The Mine & Smelter Supply Co.
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The installation of a rock drilling plant means so large an expenditure of money that careful consideration may profitably be given to the electrically driven drill. Comparing with other kinds the Electric Drill is more economical in

INSTALLATION, OPERATION AND REPAIRS.

Then there are other valuable advantages in an electric plant. Inquire about them—

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CHIEFS OF THE SIOUX INDIANS.

LITTLE BOYS.
BARE ARM NECKACES.

JUMPING CHASER, OR
KICKING BEAR.
YOUNG SITTING BULL.

BEAR PAINT HIMSELF.
WHITE BUFFALO, OR
SITTING BULL, JR.

Photo by Cole.

WHITE BULL.
YOUNG EAGLE BEAR.



What a Tourist Sees in the Black Hills.

This interesting and peculiar bunch of hills rises abruptly out of the surrounding plains, tossed up by one of Dame Nature's frisky freaks, as though she had wearied of her long repose and, one day, rousing herself from her cramped quarters in the caverns of the earth, had bumped her head against the crust above, bulged the prairie some eight thousand feet above its normal level, and in doing so, accidentally, or incidentally, forced up much of the wealth, and many of the secrets of the nether world, creating the third richest gold producing district on this golden continent, a puzzle to geologists and scientists, and a never-ending source of wonder and admiration to all who are fortunate enough to make its acquaintance.

Scientists are divided as to whether this curious freak of nature is the result of direct volcanic action or of lateral pressure, but whatever may have been the disturbing cause, there seems to have been upheaval after upheaval, mixing things up generally and knocking scientific and geological theories into a "pi," which no doubt accounts in a great measure for the tardy development of its great mineral wealth, for the theories of the scientific world are stubbornly held, as they must be to maintain their position against ignorance and prejudice, and where these theories say there is but little gold it is hard to see any, and nothing but actual demonstration will convince them of its presence in large quantities. Fortunately this demonstration has been made and all doubts on this point have been removed by the \$110,000,000 of gold already extracted from its hiding place.

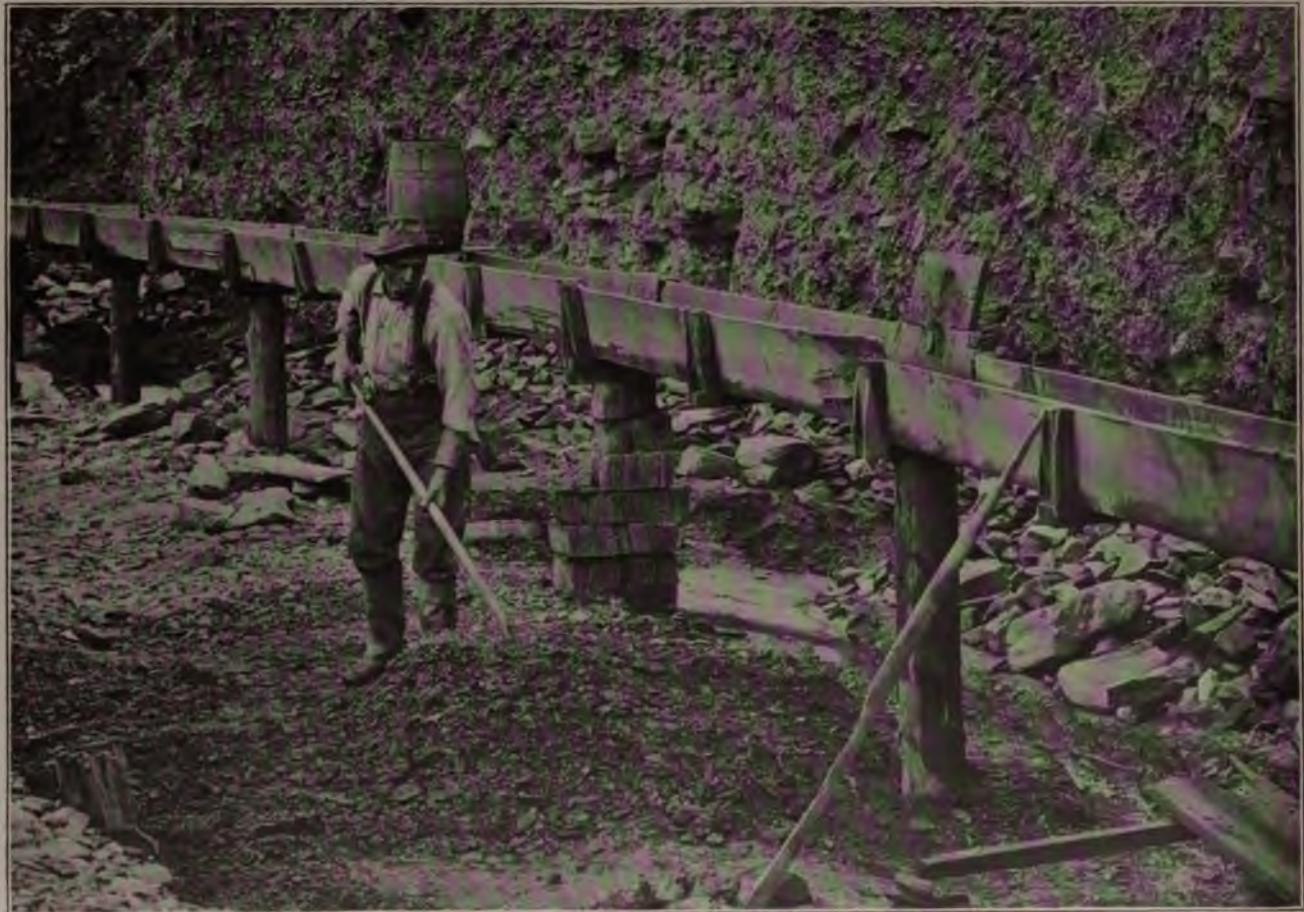
Scientists tell us that ten of the geologic ages are here exposed to the scrutiny of humanity's investigations, and that but two of the universal organic elements are lacking. Nowhere else on the globe has nature gathered into one place so complete a collection of her wonders and curios as in this, the greatest of earth's curiosity shops.



H. N. ROSS, DISCOVERER OF BLACK HILLS GOLD.

Photo by Sanford.

The Custer Expedition pitched its battery on Battery Knoll at left July 26, 1874. The next morning H. N. Ross, a mining expert, washed the first gold from the French Creek bed which can be traced at right. The creek now runs back of the railroad track.



PLACER MINING.

Photo by Sanford.

Placer mining was the only form of gold mining in the Black Hills for nearly two years after its discovery, but is now nearly exhausted.



MINERS DRILLING 1,000 FEET DOWN IN HOLY TERROR MINE. Photo by Sanford.
Permanent quartz mines have followed the placer mining of early days in the Black Hills, and are now yielding \$15,000,000 a year, with a development that will double the production in five years.



WHAT A TOURIST SEES IN THE BLACK HILLS—*Continued.*

In this imposing display of valuable minerals are most commonly found gold, silver, tin, copper, iron, lead, graphite, asbestos, spodumene, mica, wolframite, gypsum, chalk, corundum, lithograph stone, kaolin, manganese, mineral paint, marble, and a host of others, while as an interesting study for the less mercenary student and scientist is found an array of curious and beautiful specimens, including petrified and agatized wood, petrified moss, various colored quartz, white, smoky and rose, of a very fine quality. A pure white and water clear satin spar, a great variety of crystals (quartz and calcite), many of them exceedingly rare and beautiful; the transparent golden brown four-sided barite crystals being found nowhere else. A beautiful varigated breccia or pudding stone that takes a very fine polish. A vari-colored "calico" or striped and faulted sandstone, several shades and textures of trachyte, maracasite, saponite, galena, azurite, malacite, fluorite, dolomite, deudrite, hornblende, andesite, gleuconite, phonolite, tourmaline, garnets, beryls, amethysts, smoky topaz, sardonyx, onxy, phenecite, chalcedony, and many others. This brilliant array of gold and gems has a setting of rugged, pine-covered mountains, deep, rocky, picturesque canons, and dancing, sparkling mountain streams, together covering an area of six thousand square miles, about one hundred miles long by sixty miles wide.

The scenery of the Black Hills is unique and picturesque, amply repaying the tourist who anticipates not the imposingly grand, but the beautiful. Its mountains do not rise above the timber line, but are covered to the top with a dense growth of dark pines, that in the distance and in shadow looks almost a pure black, which has given them the name of Black Hills.

Harney Peak, the highest point, and center of this upheaval, toward which the strata in all directions point, is more than eight thousand feet high, being the highest elevation in the United States east of Pike's Peak, yet the altitude of the surrounding country is so great as to reduce its apparent



HOMESTAKE, F. E. & M. V. R. R. AND D. C. TRAINS, LEAD, S. D. Photo by Sanford.
Lead is perhaps the only place where three railroads may be seen one above the other,
which gives some impression of the ruggedness of Black Hills topography.



OPEN CUT ON CLAIM NO. 2 OF HIDDEN FORTUNE CO.

Photo by Sanford.

Formerly owned by Otto P. Th. Grantz, who shipped from same several carloads of
phenomenally rich ore amounting to \$150,000.00.



GROUP OF EASTERN STOCKHOLDERS AND INVESTORS

Inspecting the new find of one of the richest bodies of free gold ever discovered in the world on the Hidden Fortune property at Lead, S. D. A specimen running \$100,000 was uncovered by one of this party.



WHAT A TOURIST SEES IN THE BLACK HILLS—*Continued.*

height and cause it, and also the other high points, to appear but hills to the observer, but the rugged, massive rocks, beautiful forest-covered hills, and the many unique things peculiar to this remarkable section, makes a tour of the Black Hills a pleasure long to be remembered.

The dawn of the Black Hills history rises in the dim, uncertain light of Indian tradition. Its first rays are tinted, like the sunrise, with yellow, glistening with golden color, to be followed by the deeper blood tints, ere the full day of civilization had reached its meridian.

Ancient traditions say that about 1833 a party of adventurous miners, seven in number, entered the hills in search of gold. Their placer mining muddied the stream, which attracted the keen eyes of the savages and aroused their hunting instinct, they supposing it to be the work of beavers. Stealthily following up the stream they discovered the little band of miners, and startled them with the war whoop, massacred all but one of the number, who fled in the direction of the present site of Spearfish, but was finally captured and shared the fate of his comrades, their gold being sold to the Hudson Bay Company for \$18,000. In evidence of the truth of this story the pioneers of Spearfish show a stone supposed to have been inscribed by the fugitive member of the party shortly before his capture.

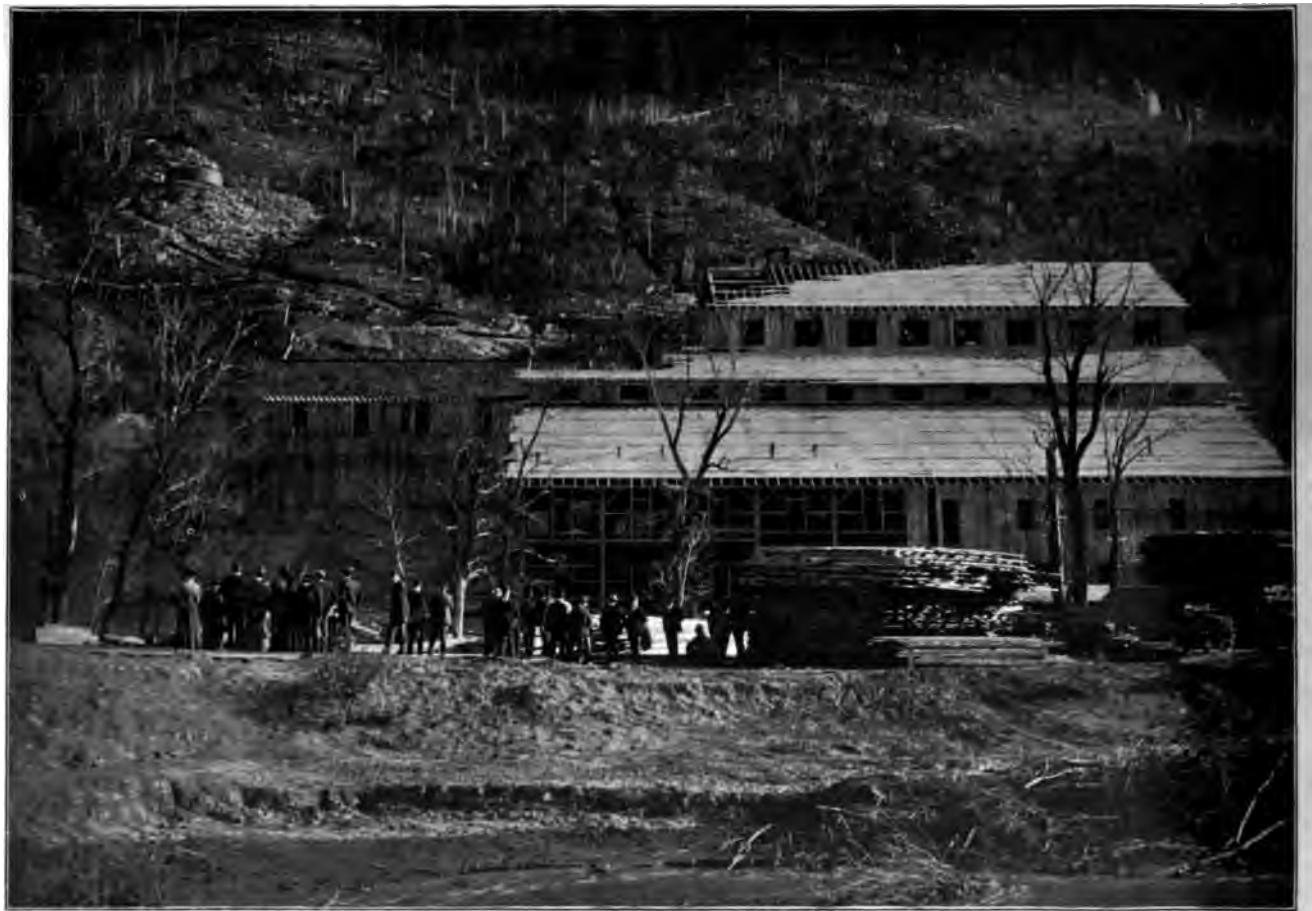
Various stories are told throughout the Hills of evidences of the white man's presence before any certain facts of such occupation is recorded, as no such possible intruder into this mysterious country ever returned to tell of his thrilling experience.

Ancient tradition also says that Peter John De Smet, a Belgian Jesuit, who labored acceptably as a missionary among the Indians from 1840 and who estimated that he traveled 120,000 miles during the first fifteen years of his ministry, gave to a Sioux chief a pistol, who shortly after receiving the gift brought some gold nuggets to the missionary to be moulded into bullets for his wonderful weapon.



HARNEY PEAK, SHOWING ELKHORN PEAK IN DISTANCE. Photo by Quiggle & Johnson.

This is the highest peak in the Hills. From its summit may be seen the entire Hills and the surrounding plains in three states, South Dakota, Nebraska and Wyoming.



HIDDEN FORTUNE MILL.

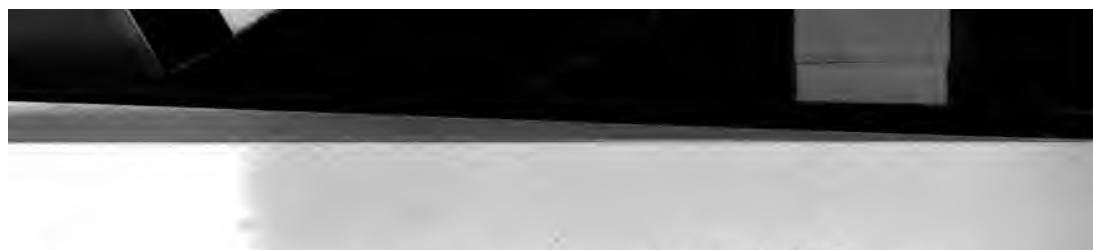
Smith McKay, Constructing Engineer, 721 Seventeenth St., Denver, Colorado.



PORLAND MILL OF THE COLUMBUS CON. G. M. CO.

Photo by Sanford.

This cyanide plant is now handling 60 tons of ore daily, netting about \$12,000.00 per month. Another mill of 1,000 tons daily capacity, for which there is an abundance of ore, is soon to be erected.



WHAT A TOURIST SEES IN THE BLACK HILLS—*Continued.*

The first expedition of white men who returned from this interesting country was an exploring expedition under General Harney in 1855, who named the highest point in the Hills, Harney Peak. The next year General Warren resumed the work left uncompleted the previous year by General Harney, that of reconnoitering for a desirable military route west. From Fort Laramie they entered the Hills by the east bank of Beaver Creek, made a partial map of the Hills and some record of the geology of the country, but their further progress was interrupted, and their expedition cut short by meeting a large band of hostile Sioux Indian buffalo hunters in the western foothills near Inyan Kara.

In the early seventies at Sioux City appeared considerable agitation regarding the colonizing of the Black Hills, which developed such active preparation as to attract the attention of the government, causing an order to be issued to disperse any bands organized for that purpose and to arrest the leader. This legal oil poured upon the troubled waters of excited adventure, quieted the agitation of the question for a time, but resulted in the Custer expedition two years later.

General Custer left Fort Abraham Lincoln, on the opposite bank of the Missouri river from Bismarck, N. D., about two hundred miles north of the Hills, July 2, 1874, with ten companies of cavalry, two companies of infantry, scouts, teamsters and miners, in all a band over one thousand strong.

The last named characters were by no means least in importance in this noted company, and when at the expiration of the sixty days time limit allowed for the expedition, Custer had returned to the fort, and sent in his report to Washington, long before it reached the capital of the nation the contagious gold fever had spread among the gold-hungry spirits of the frontier, and on October 6 Captain T. H. Russell started from Sioux City with the historic "Gordon party," composed of twenty six men, one woman and one boy.



COLUMBUS CONSOLIDATED CO.'S HOISTING AND COMPRESSOR PLANT. Photo by Sanford.

This plant is 70 horse power and operates 12 powerful Leyner drills in opening the great Mother Lode of the Black Hills, which has produced millions for the Homestake Co.



PENOBCOT MILL.

Photo by **Sanford.**

Cyrus W. McArthur, Constructing Engineer, 308 McPhee Building, Denver, Colorado.
Frank Cazin, Consulting Mechanical Engineer, 308 McPhee
Building, Denver, Colorado.



PENOBCOT MINING COMPANY'S MINE AND REDUCTION WORKS,
Maitland, South Dakota.

Photo by Sanford.



WHAT A TOURIST SEES IN THE BLACK HILLS—*Continued.*

Their train consisted of six canvas covered wagons, drawn by four cattle each. This **party**, nearly there months on the way, entered the Hills near Bear Butte, and located where the city of Custer now stands, about Christmas time, in a **very** travel-worn and dilapidated condition. They had struck Custer's out-bound trail near Bear Butte and had followed it back to French Creek, where Mr. H. N. Ross, still a resident of Custer, had panned the first gold but a few months before. Here they settled down, built a stockade for defense against the Indians, whom they felt sure would attack them as soon as they discovered this intrusion upon the ground they had been taught to believe belonged to them, and prepared to wash out fortunes for themselves from the soil of the French Creek valley.

This party of gold seekers had encountered no Indians, as the Black Hills had never been **the** Indians' home. The severe electric storms that center around Harney Peak have ever been a **terror** and a dread to the savages, and had caused them to look upon the Hills as the abode of evil spirits, and while some of the most daring ones occasionally ventured into the Hills on a short hunting expedition, they never remained long, or thought of erecting their tepees so near to their infernal neighbors.

This little party did, however, encounter the United States government. The Indians have always felt free to violate their treaties to remain solely on their reservation, but have resented with the bitter animosity of the savage any invasion of their reservations by white men, so the United States government has found resting upon its shoulders the double duty of enforcing both sides of their treaties with the red men. Accordingly troops arrested this adventurous party and removed them from the Hills on April 5, 1875, a little more than three months after they had entered their **El Dorado**. But their labor had not been in vain; a new civilization had been born for the Black Hills. They had not dug for themselves great fortunes, but had carved for themselves a great name in the



DEVIL'S TOWER.

Photo by Cole.

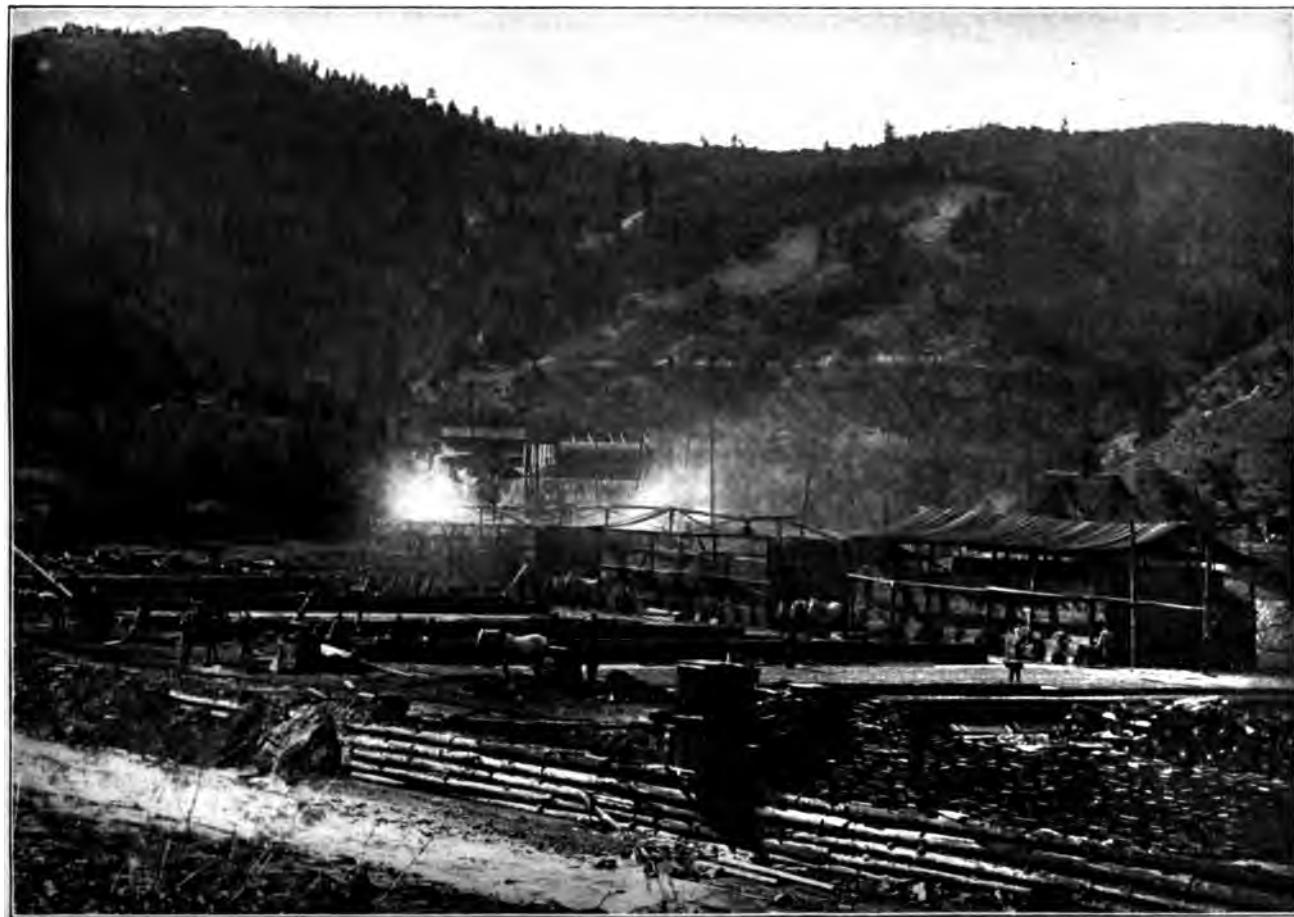
This is one of the most unique geological formations in the world, 800 feet high, and one mile in circumference. It is believed by some to be the cone of an extinct geyser.



GLOVER GOLD MINING COMPANY'S MINE.

Photo by Sanford.

One mile from Lead, S. D. This company owns one hundred acres surrounded by the Homestake, Hidden Fortune and Golden Reward gold mines, with mill site, water and timber. The railroad crosses the grounds, and a hoist is now being erected.



BRICK YARD OF BARTLETT AND PHILLIPS.

Photo by Sanford.

This brick yard is the largest in the Hills, located between Deadwood and Lead, and provides most of the brick used in the Northern Hills—the quality of which is exceptionally fine.



WHAT A TOURIST SEES IN THE BLACK HILLS—*Continued.*

picturesque hillsides and had cracked the shell from which was to burst into life, not one fortune, but many. The world took up the cry, "Eureka!" and the beginning of the end had come to the red man's fictitious claim to "the richest one hundred miles square in the world;" for it is subduing and replenishing, not hunting and fishing, that gives a Creator's claim to any territory on earth, great or small. The practical, more advanced thought of cumulative experience is beginning to break through the sentimental barriers erected by poets of the past, and the world is beginning to see as the true principle the one established in the beginning, that previous occupation of any country which their hands have not cultivated or improved, gives no people a right to it; that the uncultivated fruits of earth are as free to one as to another, and it is only as an individual or a nation has put their own labor upon it that they may hold any claim above others, to any part of earth. In spite of sentimental prejudices it is becoming a self-evident fact to those familiar with Indian affairs, that the treaties based upon this fictitious claim have been extremely baneful in their effects upon the Indians, and it is hoped that some just way may soon be found to correct these errors of the past and cultivate industry and thrift in the Indian character, for the harboring of indolence and improvidence is a menace to any nation.

After removing these intruders the government immediately ordered an exploring party into the Hills, and on May 20, 1875, the Jenney expedition left Fort Laramie four hundred strong, reached Custer June 16, and remained in the Hills until October. In July, General Crook arrived in the Hills with a strong command, and with orders to expel all miners, but between the lines could be read in no uncertain language "protection" for the miners, while efforts were being made to conciliate the dictive savages. He made a compromise with the miners, allowing seven men to be left in ~~cl~~ as trustees of their claims, two of whom still reside in the Hills, Samuel R. Shankland of Custer



SPEARFISH FALLS.

These Falls are in Spearfish Canon, eight miles above Spearfish, having a fall of fifty-nine feet.



GOLDEN REWARD SMELTER, DEADWOOD, S. D.

Photo by **Sanford**.

This is the pioneer smelter of the Black Hills, having a capacity of 350 tons of siliceous
ore to 500 tons of less refractory ore per day, and employs one
hundred and seventy-five men.



FEED FLOOR—GOLDEN REWARD SMELTER.

Photo by Sanford.

Showing mouth of blast furnace. In the smelting process the ore is melted in a blast furnace. First the coke is dumped in, at the mouth of the furnace on the second floor; next the sulphite, then the ore, lastly the limestone.



WHAT A TOURIST SEES IN THE BLACK HILLS—*Continued.*

A. D. Trask of Pactola. In obedience to the orders of General Crook, the miners, with the exception of these trustees who remained in the stockade erected by the Gordon party, left the Hills on August 10, but they did not go far, and as nothing had been said about the time of absence, most of them were back in six weeks with reinforcements, industriously panning out the gold. The inevitable conflict between light and darkness, between advancement and retrogradation, civilization and savagery, waxed warm and resulted in the awful tragedy of the Little Big Horn, July 25, 1876, the echo of which resounded in the terrible retribution at Wounded Knee in November, 1891.

These wrongs, more or less on both sides, make the zigzag lines that form the characters of the alphabet of human experience, and in these crooked, and to many meaningless, characters is written the advance of civilization.

The settlement of the Black Hills went merrily on. In November the cavalry was withdrawn and government opposition to mining in the Black Hills ceased. By April, 1876, Custer had grown to be a city of 7,000 inhabitants, Hill City and Rapid City had been laid out, and with the discovery of rich placer mines at Deadwood the future occupation of the Black Hills was well established.

The early visitors to the Hills found it a hard journey in which all the privations and hardships of ordinary pioneer travel were not only endured, but were increased many fold by the Bad Lands which nearly surrounded the Hills. This is a bit of genuine reality in the great myth of the "American Desert," and many a party bound for the Black Hills has well nigh famished within its borders, or suffered serious sickness from drinking the brackish waters occasionally found trickling down the gulches with tempting clearness.

The wonderful wealth of this "richest one hundred miles square in the world" had indeed well guarded by Mother Nature. Not only had she hidden the great riches beneath the surf:



MATTE FLOOR—GOLDEN REWARD SMELTER—SHOWING FURNACES. Photo by Sanford.

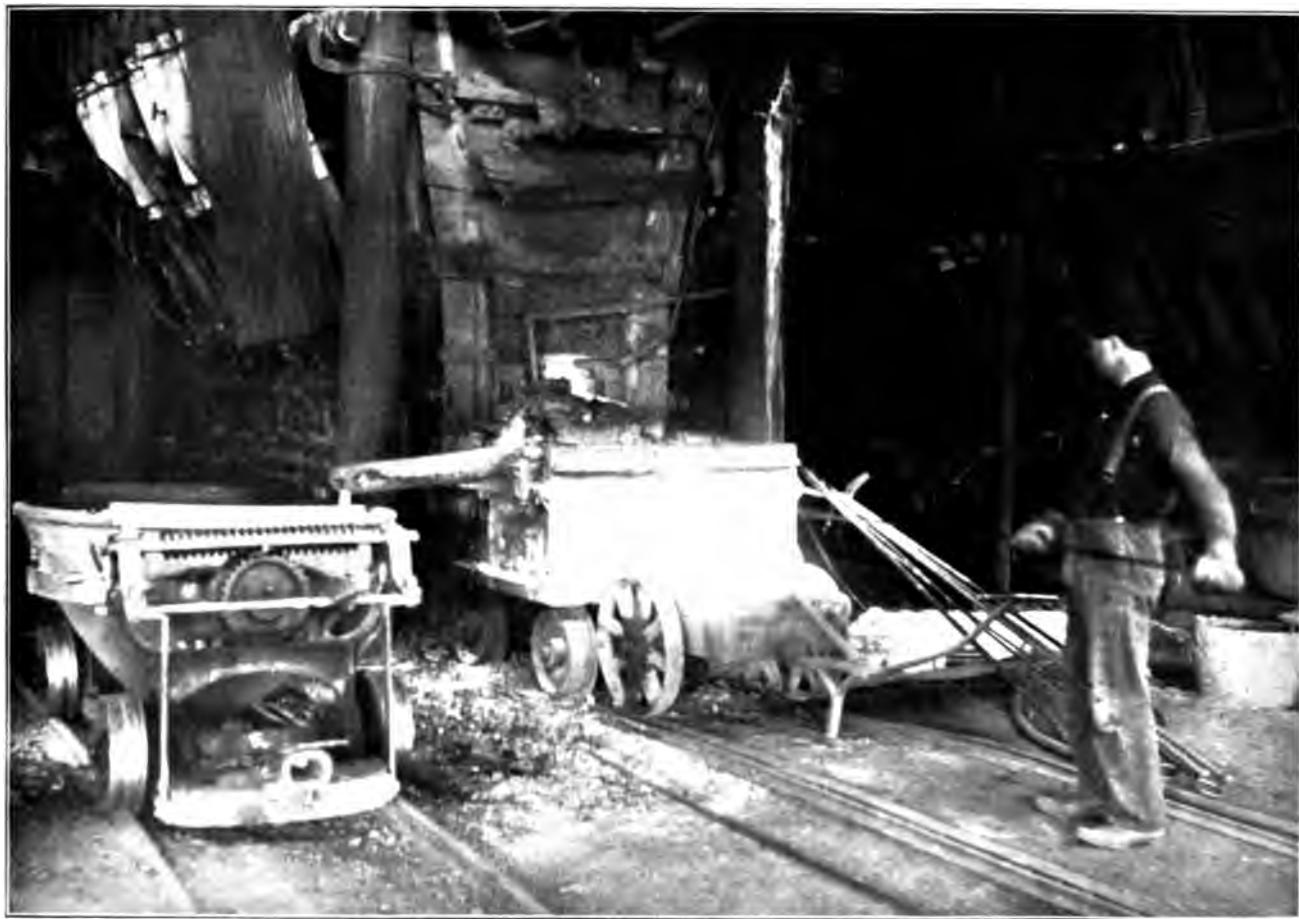
As fast as the ore is melted it runs out in a stream into a vat called the fore-hearth. The sulphites gather the metal which, being heavy, sink to the bottom of the vat.



RUNNING THE SLAG—GOLDEN REWARD SMELTER.

Photo by Sanford.

The ore, with the limestone flux, forms the slag, which runs out from the top of the vat into large cast iron kettles mounted on trucks, called slag pots.



TAPPING THE MATTE—GOLDEN REWARD SMELTER.

Photo by Sanford.

The metal, called matte, is drawn from the bottom of the fore-hearth into a matte pot on wheels. When the metal is drawn off, the hole is plugged by a ball of clay on a long iron rod.



WHAT A TOURIST SEES IN THE BLACK HILLS—*Continued.*

posing only a few hints of its presence, she had also erected about it this almost impenetrable barricade of the Bad Lands and then set guard over it the “terrible” Sioux.

Thus guarded, it is not strange that it lay unmolested at the very door of civilization for many generations.

The most commonly accepted theory regarding this strange freak of nature known as the Bad Lands is that this particular part of creation was a lake at the time of the upheaval. A deposit, in places four hundred feet deep, had accumulated during the ages in the bed of the lake, and by one of the strange coincidents in the actions of nature the uplift seems to have come nearly in the center of this prehistoric lake. The upheaval cracked this alluvial bed into innumerable fissures, through which the waters of the displaced lake and of the centuries since then have cut their way.

No vegetation has ever been able to find sustenance in this alkali-saturated clay, and for barrenness and bewildering mazes of peaks and gullies the like of it is to be found nowhere else on earth.

In this dry deposit is preserved numerous aquatic specimens of prehistoric fossils: baculites, ammonites, shales and petrifications of many kinds, while boulders of all dimensions, from geodes the size of hickory nuts to several feet in diameter, have in their center cavities lined with most beautiful calcite crystals, all of which makes it a most interesting and fascinating hunting ground for geologists and scientists, but a most inhospitable and undesirable route for the practical, unromantic wayfarer to the gold fields. It was on a table land surrounded by these mazes and fissures, inaccessible to the uninitiated, that the followers of Sitting Bull resorted in their uprising of 1891.

In addition to the excessive hardships of the trail was the fear and terror of the bloodcurdling redskins’ terrible warwhoop and the almost equally dreaded danger of capture and burning of their trains by United States cavalry.



DUMPING THE SLAG—GOLDEN REWARD SMELTER, DEADWOOD. Photo by Sanford.

An electric motor draws the vats of white-hot slag out on the dump and it is emptied by tilting the pot. The dumping of the molten slag produces a grand spectacle, especially at night.



BLACK HILLS AND DENVER GOLD MINING COMPANY.

Capital, \$2,000,000; shares \$1.00 each; full paid and non-assessable. President, S. H. Blakeslee, Denver, Colo.; Secretary, J. M. Blakeslee, Ashtabula, Ohio; Director W. T. Skelton, Denver, Colo.; Director W. T. Graham, Omaha, Neb.; Director Robert C. Hays, Deadwood, S. D.; Manager, M. H. French, Deadwood, S. D.



SPRUCE GULCH, SHOWING BLACK HILLS AND DENVER GOLD MINING COMPANY'S PROPERTIES.

These consist of three hundred acres located along the ore zone of Spruce Gulch, entirely covering the water rights, upon which has been erected a well equipped cyanide mill of 100 tons capacity.



WHAT A TOURIST SEES IN THE BLACK HILLS—*Continued.*

To avoid the two latter difficulties the pioneers were obliged to travel "light," with barely enough provisions to last them to their journey's end, there to meet their equally impoverished neighbors and live with them on the meager provision nature had made for their sustenance.

Enterprising men soon saw the opportunity for profitable freight and passenger traffic; and in spite of extreme difficulties in their way, provided the much needed transportation. Indeed, the Sioux City capitalists who aided the "Gordon party" to make their first visit to the Hills, had in view as one object of opening the Hills to settlement this important item in increasing assets. The most farsighted, enterprising and persevering in this herculean undertaking was the late Colonel Fred T. Evans, at the time of his recent death a resident of Hot Springs.

When the pioneers of '74 left Sioux City for the Black Hills, it was with the understanding that a delegation should return as soon as possible to inform their supporters of their success and prospects. Accordingly, on February 6, John Gordon and Eaf Wichner left the stockade at Custer on this perilous mission, bearing letters to friends and for publication, and gold to testify of their success, an earnest of what the Black Hills was to be to the citizens of our country. After a dangerous journey of twenty-three days, their horses exhausted and themselves provisionless, they arrived at Sioux City, to meet one of the warm receptions enthusiastic frontiersmen know so well how to give out of the abundance of their large heartedness.

These two intrepid frontiersmen joined enthusiastically with Colonel Evans in preparations to return to their comrades on French Creek, with supplies and reinforcements, not knowing that a few days after their departure for Sioux City another party of three had left the stockade for Fort Laramie and one of their number had donned the blue regimentals of the government and was already piloting the troops back to the stronghold on French Creek. Twenty-four mules and six new covered wagons



BAD LANDS.

Photo by Cole.

The Bad Lands are one of the most strange and interesting freaks of nature in the world, from which are secured prehistoric fossils of great value.



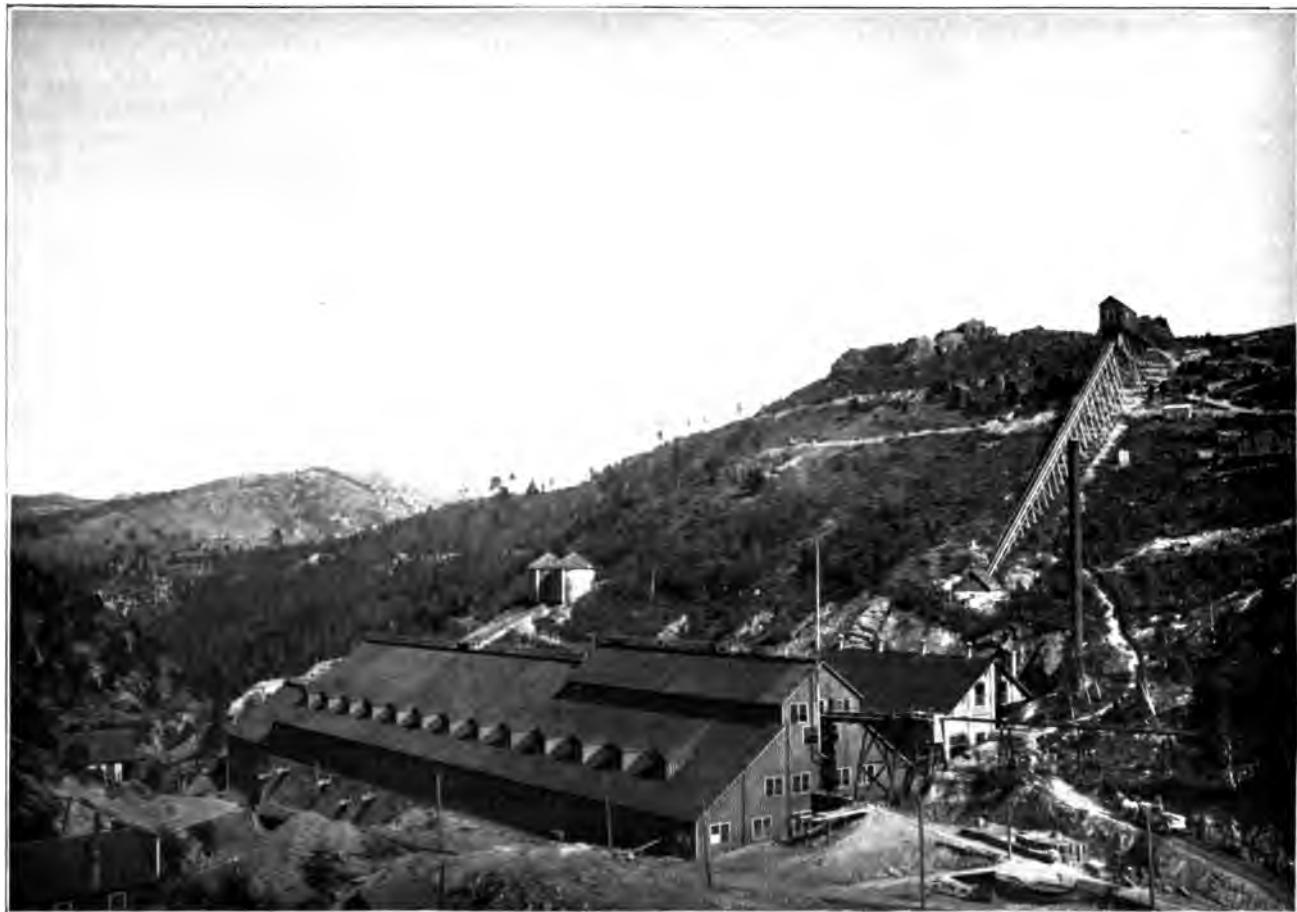
HOMESTAKE MILLS.

Photo by Sanford.

The Homestake Mining Company is the largest in the world, capitalized at \$22,000,000,
equipped with 900 stamps, capable of crushing 3,600 tons of ore per day
with an annual production of nearly \$5,000,000.



11



HOMESTAKE CYANIDE PLANT.

Capacity 1,300 tons per day. This immense plant cyanides the tailings from the Stamp Mills, saving \$50,000 per month that was formerly lost.



WHAT A TOURIST SEES IN THE BLACK HILLS—*Continued.*

were bought and equipped by the company under the name of the Sioux City and Black Hills Transportation Company. To this train of six four-mule teams were attached fourteen teams of Black Hills adventurers and about sixty passengers. Each passenger was weighed with his baggage and a charge of fifteen cents per pound was made for their transportation to the much coveted gold fields, with a proviso in the contract that in case of attack from either Indians or United States troops all responsibility of the company should cease.

About May 1 this enthusiastic party started on their ill-fated journey with Gordon as guide. Their route followed up the south side of the Niobrara river, crossing Long Pine at its mouth and reaching the place where Gordon City now stands. Here, about the middle of June, United States troops under Captain Walker, arrested and turned them back, burning several of the wagons, among them one of the new ones, and all the supplies not needed for the return trip. This misadventure put an end to the operations of the recently organized company, but not to the operations of the invincible Colonel. Later in the fall he dispatched two teams to Custer, and in the spring of '76 equipped the same mule teams he had started with the previous year, and later in the season formed a partnership with John Hornick to transport goods from Fort Pierre to Deadwood, making two trips that fall. The next spring they met their first and only serious loss from Indian depredations. When within a day's march of Deadwood, at what was then called Crook City, the Indians killed their night herder and drove away two hundred of their oxen. A year later, in the spring of '78, Colonel Evans bought out his partner and continued the business under the name of The Evans and Fort Pierre Transportation Company, and from that time until the railroad entered the Hills ten years later, carried the larger share of the goods transported to the Hills, employing during the busiest season two thousand oxen and four hundred mules.



No. 300 Transportation, Pierre to Deadwood, D. T.

TRANSPORTATION TRAIN.

Photo by Cross.

Goods were hauled to the Black Hills by bull trains from 1870 to 1889, when the Fremont, Elkhorn and Missouri Valley R. R. entered the Hills.



SCENIC WONDER LINE.

Photo by Sanford.

New Extension Fremont, Elkhorn and Missouri Valley R. R. between Deadwood and Lead. This ride of five miles is one of grand views and most picturesque scenes.



SCENIC WONDER LINE—GAYVILLE.

Photo by Sanford.

This new extension of the Fremont, Elkhorn and Missouri Valley R. R. follows up Deadwood Gulch to Gayville, where gold was first discovered in Deadwood Gulch.



WHAT A TOURIST SEES IN THE BLACK HILLS—*Continued.*

During the winter of '75 and '76 Captain March and James Stephenson, who owned the stage route to Fort Robinson, started what was called the Sidney route to the Hills, which proved to be the most practical route for passenger traffic, and their stage line carried the larger part of the passengers and express that entered the Hills prior to the advent of the railroad, in spite of both hostile Indians and road agents.

The next season the route from Bismarck, North Dakota, was opened by Captain Blakeley and C. W. Carpenter of St. Paul, Minnesota. All these routes did a thriving business until driven out of the field by the irresistible "iron horse." One of these frontier transportation trains was a unique and quite imposing spectacle in its way. Each team consisted of eight or ten yokes of oxen, drawing three very large wagons. The first wagon, called the "lead," was freighted with eight thousand pounds of merchandise, the second wagon, called the "swing," carried five thousand pounds, and the third wagon, called the "trail," carried three thousand five hundred pounds, making in all a load of a little more than eight tons, divided into nearly two equal parts. When a hard place was struck on the trail, the swing and trail wagons were dropped and the lead wagon drawn past the difficult place, the team returned for the remaining wagons, and the journey resumed with little delay.

In good weather about thirty days were consumed by the trip from Pierre to Deadwood. No grain was provided for the cattle, the nutritious buffalo grass being all they required to keep in good condition. Mess was ready at 4 o'clock in the morning, after which a run or rather crawl of ten or twelve miles was made and about the middle of the afternoon the cattle were turned out to graze until the next morning.

A jolly company was this that made up the personnel of a transportation train across the plains. Each team required a teamster, each train a foreman and a night herder, and usually a



OLD MAN ROCK.

Photo by Cole.

This rock is situated in Red Canon. In no place in the world can be found such a great variety of fantastic shapes of rock formations as in the Black Hills.



POINT ROCK.

Photo by Sanford.

As seen from the Fremont, Elkhorn and Missouri Valley R. R. to Bald Mountain, passing
up Deadwood Gulch to the famous Ruby Basin and Bald Mountain ore fields.



TYPICAL BLACK HILLS MILK RANCH.

Photo by Sanford.

Owned by James Stevens, located in Deadwood Gulch, at mouth of Poorman Gulch,
furnishing milk for Lead City and Central.



WHAT A TOURIST SEES IN THE BLACK HILLS—*Continued.*

siderable number of pilgrims to the Black Hills attached themselves to the train for company's sake, a very desirable thing over a strange trail in a hostile Indian country and through the Bad Lands.

The mail facilities of the Hills was also a serious problem that provided an almost spectacular display of frontiersman's nerve, ingenuity and daring. For the first eighteen months letters for the Black Hills trusted wholly to the good will and precarious care of the various parties bound for the new gold fields, and upon arrival were turned over to the self-appointed postmaster, who charged fifty cents per letter and gave a commission to the carrier. So many letters began to come in that this became quite a source of revenue, and in May, 1876, daring riders on fleet ponies began going out after the mail to Fort Laramie, Sidney and Cheyenne, carrying the mail both ways between these points and Custer, Deadwood and the most important mining camps. These daring riders, too wary and fleet for the Indians and too well armed and agile for road agents, have a record of never losing a mail pouch and seldom being behind time.

The price of postage was reduced to twenty-five cents per letter and prompt delivery secured. The entire mail service, however, passed in a few months into the hands of the Cheyenne and Black Hills Stage Line, which continued to carry mail after the treaty was signed by the Indians in 1877, which cost "Uncle Sam" \$4,500,000, and the government had opened postoffices in the Hills.

A present day trip to the Black Hills means all the comfort of modern railroad travel, sleeping car, dining car and a well ballasted roadbed, and an amount of sightseeing that will many times repay the effort and expense. Two trunk lines enter the Black Hills, the Fremont, Elkhorn & Missouri Valley, skirting the eastern foothills until opposite Deadwood, then turns abruptly and makes the climb to Deadwood and Lead. The Burlington Route, striking the F



KNIFE BLADE ROCK AND HORSESHOE CURVE.
In the beautiful Elk Creek Canon, one mile below Crystal Cave.

Photo by Sanford.



SPEARFISH CANON.

Photo by Sanford.

The widest known and by far the most beautiful canon in the Black Hills.



SPEARFISH CANON.

Photo by Sanford.

The rugged pine clad rocks rise on either side to the height of 1,000 feet. The beautiful mountain stream filled with speckled and salmon trout, makes this canon a fisherman's paradise.



WHAT A TOURIST SEES IN THE BLACK HILLS—*Continued.*

south almost in the center, passes through the Hills within a few miles of Harney Peak, and going directly toward Deadwood and Lead, with a branch from Englewood to Spearfish.

The Fremont, Elkhorn & Missouri Valley has the honor of being the pioneer railroad into the Hills. Its line reached Buffalo Gap September 14, 1888, and made that place a thriving frontier city, with a brilliant but brief career. Pushing on, the railroad reached Rapid City the 5th of the next June, and Whitewood on November 21, 1889. The work of building the road from Whitewood to Deadwood occupied the next three years, and the first train entered Deadwood December 29, 1890. In the meantime two branch lines had been constructed, one to Belle Fourche from Whitewood, which was opened on the same date as the main line to Deadwood; and one from Buffalo Gap to Hot Springs, opened September 8, 1890. The following year it extended branches from Deadwood to Ruby Basin, Bald Mountain and several mining camps in the famous Bald Mountain gold fields.

During the present season it has extended its line from Deadwood to Lead, opening what is called the Scenic Wonder Line, entering the city directly in front of the Homestake mills, crossing the Deadwood Central track just under the Homestake ore trestle, and stopping in the very heart of the business portion of Lead, where a fine depot is in process of erection one block from the Smead hotel, the postoffice and the Homestake offices.

The B. & M. in Nebraska built its line from Edgemont to Deadwood, a distance of one hundred and six miles, in 1890, reaching Deadwood in January, 1891. A branch was built from Minnekahta east to Hot Springs, a distance of thirteen miles, reaching the latter point in July, 1891. In 1892 a branch was started from Englewood, eight miles south of Deadwood, to Spearfish, thirty-one miles away in the northeastern foothills, which was completed in December the following year. It passes



CHEYENNE FALLS.

Photo by Cross.

The two arms of the Cheyenne River encircle the Hills, one passing North, one South,
the Falls being situated on the South branch, a little below Buffalo Gap.



IRON MOUNTAIN.

This is a mountain of iron ore. The vein can be traced one mile and the widest part is 950 feet. It is situated on the Pennington-Custer county line, four miles south of Keystone.



FALL RIVER OR MINNEKAHTA FALLS.

Photo by Cross.

These Falls are situated on Fall River, four miles below Hot Springs. At the right may be seen Robbers' Cave, the rendezvous of Lame Johnnie, the notorious road agent of early days, and his associates.



WHAT A TOURIST SEES IN THE BLACK HILLS—*Continued.*

over Bald Mountain down into Spearfish canon, forming the most romantic and picturesque route in the Hills.

These two roads form a belt line for the Hills, and a tourist going north on one and south on the other is brought in touch with all the main points of interest in the Hills.

Leaving Omaha about the middle of the afternoon, there is not much to attract or interest the traveler familiar with prairie scenery. The monotonous roll of the prairie, the periodical farm house and the ever present gopher have attained that familiarity that well nigh breeds contempt, and the afternoon wears wearily away until the shadows lengthen and darkness draws its veil over the monotonous scene, leaving only a vague sense of the vastness of this great country of ours, and the myriads of its population. The morning reveals no change in the general aspect of the outlook from the car window, and were it not for the fact that the conductor has torn off two hundred and fifty miles from your mileage book one might imagine that the train had been side-tracked over night, and had taken up the journey again where darkness had closed in the view of the day before. Consulting the time table and looking at one's watch reveals the fact that sometime, somewhere during the night the watch has slipped a cog and lost an hour, and for once you have been an early riser, but the railroad management would not be so rude as to hint at your ignorance in the matter and mark the schedule for your benefit; so you comfort yourself with the thought that there is an extra hour for sight-seeing, which is fast becoming interesting. The rolls of the prairie have become more pronounced, ranches have supplanted the periodical farm house, and even if the same everlasting gopher still scurries beside the train, there is something else to look at.

Straggling, stunted pines appear on the higher rolls that are beginning to roll themselves into the famous Black Hills. The dark soil of the farm lands has turned into the yellow ochre of the



BURKE'S STONE COMPANIES QUARRY.

This picture of a part of the face in Burke's Quarry, was taken late in 1901. The face now is 500 feet in length and over 30 feet high.



SAW PLANT OF THE BURKE'S STONE QUARRY.

Located on a spur of the Elkhorn Railroad about five miles east of Hot Springs.



CAPITALS CUT FROM BURKE STONE.
Used in the construction of the Deadwood Hotel.



WHAT A TOURIST SEES IN THE BLACK HILLS—*Continued.*

ranches, and again that has turned into the burnt sienna of the mining country, the red dust covering buildings and fences, making the little towns with big names look as if a coat of oil would give them a permanent coat of paint.

Occasional spires and rocks tell we are passing through the borders of the Bad Lands. The Black Hills are peaking their dark points through the notches in the foothills and we feel that expectation will soon be realization. The brakeman calls "Buffalo Gap! Change cars for Hot Springs. Twenty minutes for breakfast." As Hot Springs is but a thirty-five minute ride away, it is quite unnecessary for the tourist bound for Hot Springs to rush to a hasty breakfast, but may change cars at his leisure and also eat breakfast at his leisure at his hotel in Hot Springs, the Carlsbad of the Black Hills.





EVANS STONE QUARRY.

This is a quarry of pink sandstone of the finest quality, from which have been erected the Evans Hotel, and Bath House, The Minnekahta Block, The Gillespie and several other large buildings.



HOT SPRINGS.

The history of the pre-civilized days of this important place is something more than vague, mysterious legend. Since the beginning of the seventeenth century the now famous Minnekahta Springs had been the natural sanatorium of the Cheyenne Indians until little more than half a century ago, when tradition says occurred the sanguinary three days' conflict which gave Battle Mountain its name, proved the "Waterloo" of the Cheyennes, and gave the coveted springs to the "terrible Sioux."

In the Minnekahta bath house may still be seen the original moccasin-shaped Indian bath tub they had carved out of the rock just below the spring.

The first white men to discover the hot springs were Prof. Newton and Dr. McGillicuddy, during their survey of the Black Hills in 1875, but their discovery seems to have created no interest and did not become generally known.

In the winter of '78-'79 James Gibson from Hill City, now living near Minnekahta, was hunting in the foothills and, killing three deer a short distance below the springs, was packing them to camp on Cold Brook, just above the present location of the city, when his pack mule mired in the valley just below the Minnekahta spring. Gibson found it necessary to wade in the brook in spite of the biting cold and the fact that his feet were already numb. To his surprise he found his cold feet growing warm, and upon investigation discovered he was in warm water. His discovery interested Hill City parties, who became the first settlers.

In the spring of '79 Prof. Jenney and Col. Thornby visited the springs and Col. Thornby posted a location notice at the springs. A little later, in June of the same year, Messrs. Trimmer, Rumbo and Reno came down from Hill City and located cattle ranches in the valley where the city now stands, the next year bringing their families and establishing permanent homes, Mr. Trimmer still residing on his original location.

In the fall of '79 Joseph Laravie, a Frenchman with a squaw wife, came from the Reservation to bathe at the famous Minnekahta, and built a log cabin over the spring as a protection from the weather.



HOT SPRINGS—UPPER TOWN.

Photo by Cole.

The city of Hot Springs is located in the winding Vale of Minnekahta, making it impossible to show the whole town in one photograph.



VALE OF MINNEKAHTA.

Photo by Sanford.

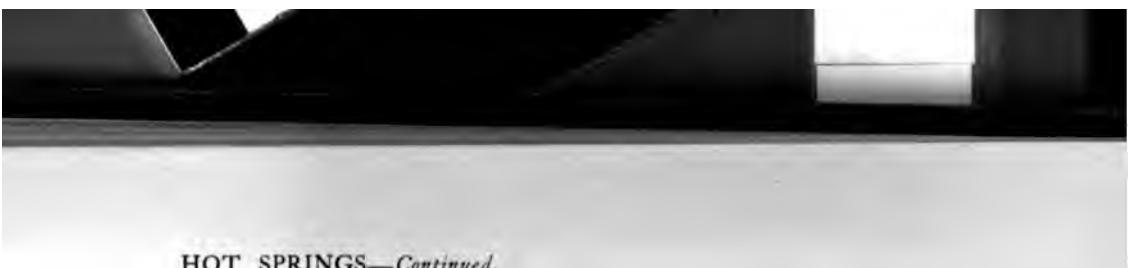
Court House. Palace Hotel. Mammoth Springs Plunge. Evans Plunge.



MAMMOTH SPRINGS PLUNGE.

Photo by Cole.

Erected in 1901. A sanitary bath through which flows a constant stream of naturally warm mineral water, and in addition to this it is emptied and thoroughly cleaned every night.



HOT SPRINGS—*Continued.*

Early in the next year Joseph Petty brought John Wilson, the first white patient for the treatment of rheumatism, to the springs, prostrate with the dread disease, who by six weeks use of the mineral baths was fully restored and never suffered a return of the malady.

By the summer of 1881 Turner, Laravie and Davidson had formed a partnership and built a log hotel seventy feet long near the spring, at which Col. Thornby had made his location, and during the season had a number of patients. In the meantime Joseph Petty had located at the springs which now feed the famous plunge baths.

There are in Fall River canon, above and below Hot Springs, extending over a distance of four miles, about one hundred warm springs, varying in temperature from 94 to 98 degrees. The waters are clear and sparkling and vary but little in their chemical analysis.

In October, '81, Dr. Jennings and Dr. Stewart visited the place from Deadwood and about Christmas time bought out the three partners and within a year had organized The Dakota Hot Springs Company, composed of Fred T. Evans, Dr. R. D. Jennings, Dr. A. S. Stewart, L. R. Graves and E. G. Dudley, and the history of the operations of this company forms a large part of the town's history.

Advancement and improvements were rapid. Mr. Koler located the Sulphur Springs and built the first frame house, which still stands on the main street above the Mower House.

The Dakota Hot Springs Company, under the enterprising management of the late Col. Fred T. Evans, built a magnificent three-story hotel at an expense of \$40,000, naming it the Minnekahta Hotel, which was then considered a model of luxury and made Hot Springs the Mecca of all Black Hills tourists.

The coming of the Fremont, Elkhorn & Missouri Valley Railroad in 1890 marked an epoch in the history of the town, the monuments of which are the new Gillespie Hotel, a fine four-story structure, just across the stream from the Minnekahta, built of the beautiful pink sandstone from the Evans quarry. The Hot Springs House, at the site of the original Minnekahta springs, another four-story structure of the same material, and the Soldiers' Home, a fine four-story building capable of entertaining two hundred old soldiers, the culmination of efforts begun five years before by Col. Lucas at a meeting of the Grand Army held at Watertown in March, 1886. The cornerstone was laid with



THE EVANS.

Photo by Sanford.

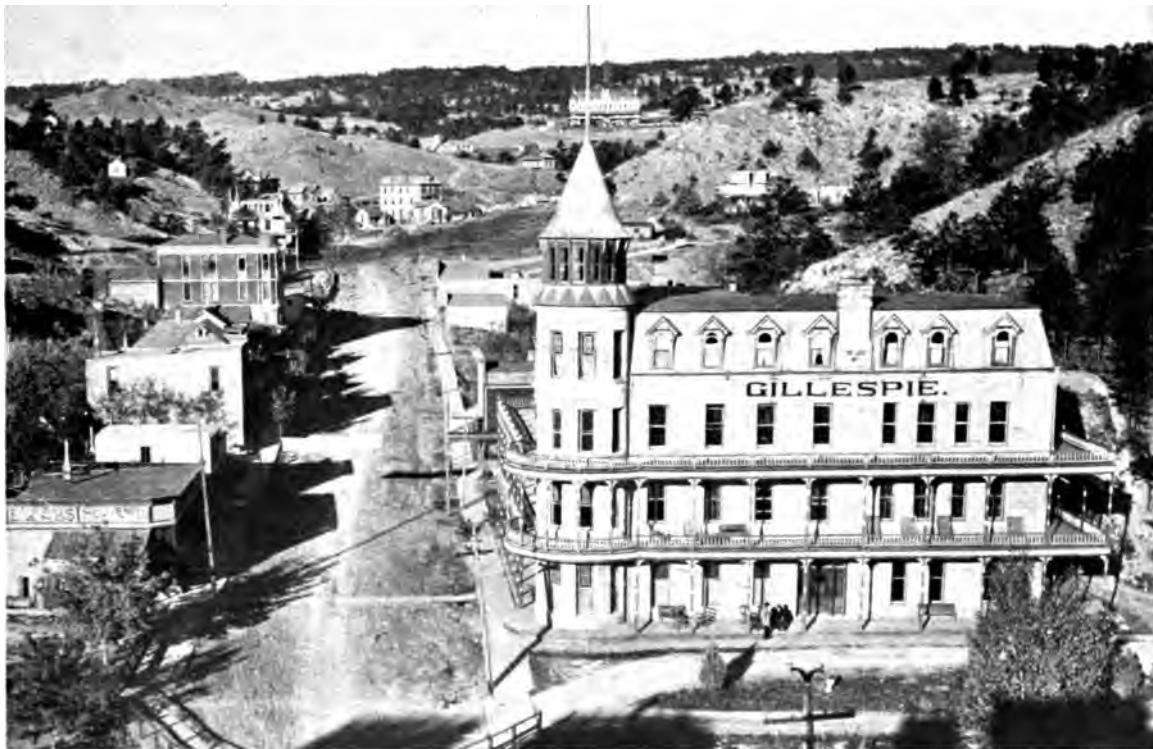
Erected in 1892 of the peach-blow sandstone from the Evans Quarries, capable of accommodating four hundred guests.



MINNEKAHTA BLOCK.

Photo by Cole.

*Occupied by Cleveland and Jucket, Counselors-at-Law, Gayhart, Jeweler,
Emil Hargens, Druggist, and The Connor
Institute of Osteopathy.*



THE NEW GILLESPIE.

The most popular hotel, nearest the Union depot. All modern improvements, including steam heat. Open the year round. Rates \$2.00 per day.
Write C. G. Fargo for rates by the week.



HOT SPRINGS—*Continued.*

Masonic ceremonies in 1889, the building was completed and accepted by the board of directors in October, 1890, and opened for the reception of members November 26.

The next year saw the erection of a fine court house and the Evans plunge bath, two hundred and fifty feet long by fifty feet wide, with gravel bottom, cement walls and walks, which is filled with warm water rising from springs in the bottom, from which flow 100,000 gallons of water per hour, at a temperature of 96 degrees, keeping it constantly pure and clean.

About this time the Minnekahta Hotel, the pride of the Hills, was burned to the ground, which dire disaster only demonstrated the mettle of Col. Evans, and the following year saw the erection of the Evans Hotel at a cost of \$120,000, the most artistic building in the Black Hills, built of pink sandstone, five stories high, capable of accommodating four hundred guests. In 1893 the Evans Bath House, east of the hotel, was added.

The twenty-first anniversary of the use of the hot springs by white men, 1901, was marked by the erection of the Mammoth Springs Bath, equal in every respect to the Evans Plunge, with cement bottom and walls through which flows an abundant supply of the healing waters, and which is daily emptied and thoroughly cleansed, forming the finest of sanitary baths.

At the last session of Congress a National Sanatorium was located at Hot Springs and an appropriation of \$170,000 set aside for the beginning of the work, which it is expected will, before its completion, involve an outlay by the government of from \$2,000,000 to \$3,000,000 and establish one of the finest sanatoriums in the world. The buildings will be located at the foot of Battle Mountain on a plateau containing several hundred acres of ground. A park extending from the top of the bluffs forming the side of the vale of Minnekahta, east two miles over the top of Battle Mountain and from the original townsite four miles north to the Custer county line, has been laid out. Some six thousand acres of government land included in this area have been set aside and the balance obtained by purchase. The plans included a reservoir on top of Battle Mountain from which the water may be conducted in pipes and irrigating ditches over the park, which will make the now seemingly barren hills luxuriant with vegetation. A macadamized road winding up to the top of Battle Mountain and extending two miles along its crest will form an attractive boulevard.



SOLDIERS' HOME.

Photo by **Sanford.**

In this modernly equipped and well managed building two hundred old soldiers find
a comfortable and pleasant home.



THE EVERGREEN CEMETERY AND MORTUARY ASSOCIATION.

James W. Joyce, Secretary and Treasurer. Funeral Director and Embalmer. All styles of Marble and Granite Monuments in stock.



HOT SPRINGS PLASTER COMPANY.

Photo by Sanford.

This is the only stucco mill in the Hill for utilizing the gypsum that exists so plentifully here. The quality of the product of this mill is of the finest.



HOT SPRINGS—*Continued.*

Never did Nature provide a better opportunity for the art of the landscape gardener than may be found on the sides of this historic mountain, and with its rugged beauty enhanced by cultivation, the balmy ozone-laden atmosphere, sunny days and buoyant air of its thirty-five hundred feet elevation and healing mineral waters, it will be an ideal home indeed for invalid or convalescent soldiers.

No person visiting the Black Hills should fail to see the wonders of Nature revealed in the far-famed Wind Cave, with its 3,000 rooms and upward of 100 miles of passageway. This cave is located twelve miles from Hot Springs, over a hard, smooth road, making a pleasant drive. The cave, together with a park of 23,000 acres covering it, is owned by the government. Its discovery, said to be in 1881, is clouded in pioneer uncertainty, several parties claiming the honor. It is believed to be an extinct geyser, where the hot water in former ages has washed out the limestone, leaving the myriad of cavities and passageways, with their fantastic forms and beautiful decorations.

While all of the three great caves known to exist in the Black Hills are similar in character, each has its distinguishing feature, that of Wind Cave being box work. The heat had evidently cracked the limestone into all shapes and sizes of geometrical form. These cracks became filled with fine calcite crystals and later the hot water washed out the limestone, leaving the calcite crystals as box work. In many of the rooms the edges of the box work are frosted with carbonate of lime.

The one hundred miles of passageway, as claimed by the guides, are not in a direct line but are formed by twelve parallel passages joined by irregular side passages of which there are eight tiers, forming a labyrinth far exceeding the intricacy of that of the ancient King, entirely covered, so far as is known, by the 23,000 acres, less than five miles square, reserved by the government.

The cave derives its name by the inhalation and exhalation of air due to the weight of the atmosphere above. At the writer's first visit, on a beautiful day with no signs of an approaching storm, upon entering the cave the wind was rushing out at a terrific rate, making the carrying of lights impossible for the first one hundred feet. Upon nearing the entrance after several hours spent in the cave the wind was found rushing in at an equal rate. The change being noted by one of the



BUFFALO GAP LUMBER COMPANY.

Photo by Sanford.

This company began business at Buffalo Gap at an early day. With the decline of the town they moved to Hot Springs, where, under the management of F. C. Silkenson, they have built up a large business.



LIVERY BARN OF F. B. SMITH.

Photo by Sanford.

Mr. Smith is a pioneer of the Black Hills. He has for several years resided at Hot Springs, furnishing tourists with fine carriages and hacks to Wind Cave and other points of interest.



OUR LADIES OF LOURDES SANITARIUM AND HOSPITAL.

Photo by Sanford.

Conducted by the Benedictine Sisters, Hot Springs, S. D. This sanitarium is open all the year; is new and thoroughly modern. Trained nurses and capacity for fifty persons.



HOT SPRINGS—*Continued.*

party, the guide replied there had been a change in the weather and it was probably raining outside, and sure enough on reaching the outer world a heavy thunder shower was passing over.

The original entrance was a round hole in the rock, ten or twelve inches in diameter, worn smooth by the action of the wind and water for unknown centuries. This has been blasted out and the opening enlarged, making a comfortable passageway over which has been erected a small log cabin, in the further corner of which is a trap-door, which the guide raises and we follow him down one stairway after another in utter darkness for a distance of one hundred and fifty-five feet, when candles are lighted and we find ourselves in the Bridal Chamber, the first room of this gigantic fairy palace, so named from a wedding having been performed there. From here three routes have been opened for comfortable traveling, in which one hundred and twenty special features are pointed out by the guide. The shortest one, requiring two hours to traverse, has been named the Garden of Eden route. The next, requiring three hours, is called the Fair Grounds. The largest one, called the Pearly Gates route, requires six hours. Several other routes upon which less work has been done in opening passageways, enables the traveler to see the cave just as Nature made it, are known to the guide and may be chosen if one desires the effort of crawling and climbing. They are called the Bee Hive, Crystal Palace, Wind River and Grand Canon routes.

The decorations of the various tiers of chambers are of special interest to the geological student. In the upper tier stalactites, stalagmites and other onyx formations abound. In the second, frost work becomes common and in the third and fourth is found the most beautiful box work.

In the next three tiers are found a white formation resembling popcorn, together with various colored crystals, while in the eighth, box work of large size and darker color is found.

The dazzling splendor of the various chambers, the largest of which covers three acres, one-third larger than the largest room in Mammoth Cave, illuminated with calcium light, is indescribably beautiful and can only be comprehended by actual observation.



SIOUX INDIANS.

Photo by CROS.

Mr. Cross is one of the oldest photographers in the Hills and has a large collection of Indian photos and Black Hills views. Write him for prices.



THE I. O. O. F. HALL.—WIND CAVE.

Photo by Cole.

One of the most beautiful rooms in Wind Cave dedicated to the order of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.



FROSTED BOX WORK.

Photo by Cross.

This picture shows the formation called box work in Wind Cave, produced by calcite crystals in the cracks of limestone, limestone subsequently washed out, leaving crystals exposed.



RAPID CITY.

The opening of the new gold fields meant not only fortunes in gold mining, but new opportunities in every profession and branch of trade, and fortunes for those who could secure the most desirable locations. With this end in view, enterprising men began at once to reconnoiter for the most probable location of a metropolis of the Black Hills.

What little geographical information of the almost unknown country was available indicated some sight on Rapid Creek near the foothills as the proper location for the expected Denver of the gold fields. This was the decision arrived at both by the agent of certain Bismark parties having this end in view, and a party of Denver adventurers who had entered the Hills by the way of Cheyenne with the same aim in migrating to the newly opened Indian reservation.

The Denver party, thirty strong, reached the field about the twentieth of February, 1876, and proceeded at once to found the now famous Rapid City.

They were just in time to catch the first gusts of the storm of Indian war that was about to break with all its dread horrors, and the night of the 22d the Indians made their first raid upon Black Hills settlers, stealing seven horses from the party.

On February 24th, one mile square was staked out, in the center of which was laid out six blocks of thirty-two lots each. These lots were drawn two at a time by the locators, and the work of building a city began in earnest; Samuel Scott, who now resides at Custer, having the honor of completing the first cabin. In the evening of the 24th a town meeting was held and a board of five councilmen elected.

Within three days about three hundred settlers had arrived from Custer, Hill City, Sheridan and Crook City, the only settlements in the Hills at that time; but on the fourth day, the 28th of February, a party two hundred and fifty strong, from Bismark, arrived equipped to organize the town the Denver party had already started four days before. They refused, however, to assimilate with the organizers who had supplanted them in their purpose. So, moving four miles up the stream, they platted another town, naming it Upper Rapid.



RAPID CITY.

Photo by Sanford.

Situated on the F. E. & M. V. R. R., about sixty miles north of Hot Springs. Is a city of about fifteen hundred inhabitants.



U. S LAND OFFICE AND WEATHER BUREAU.

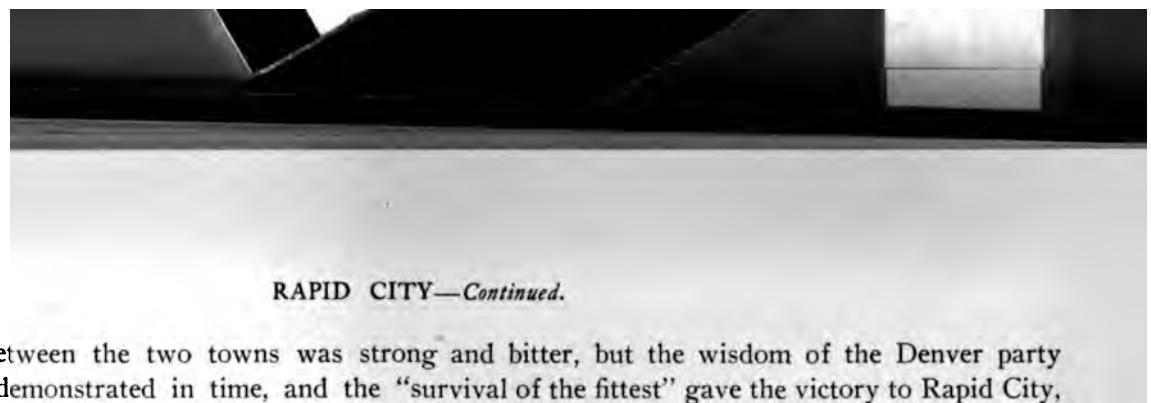
Photo by Sanford.



FIRST NATIONAL BANK.

Photo by Sanford.

This is the first brick business block erected in Rapid City, occupied by the First National Bank and the Black Hills Real Estate Agency.



RAPID CITY—*Continued.*

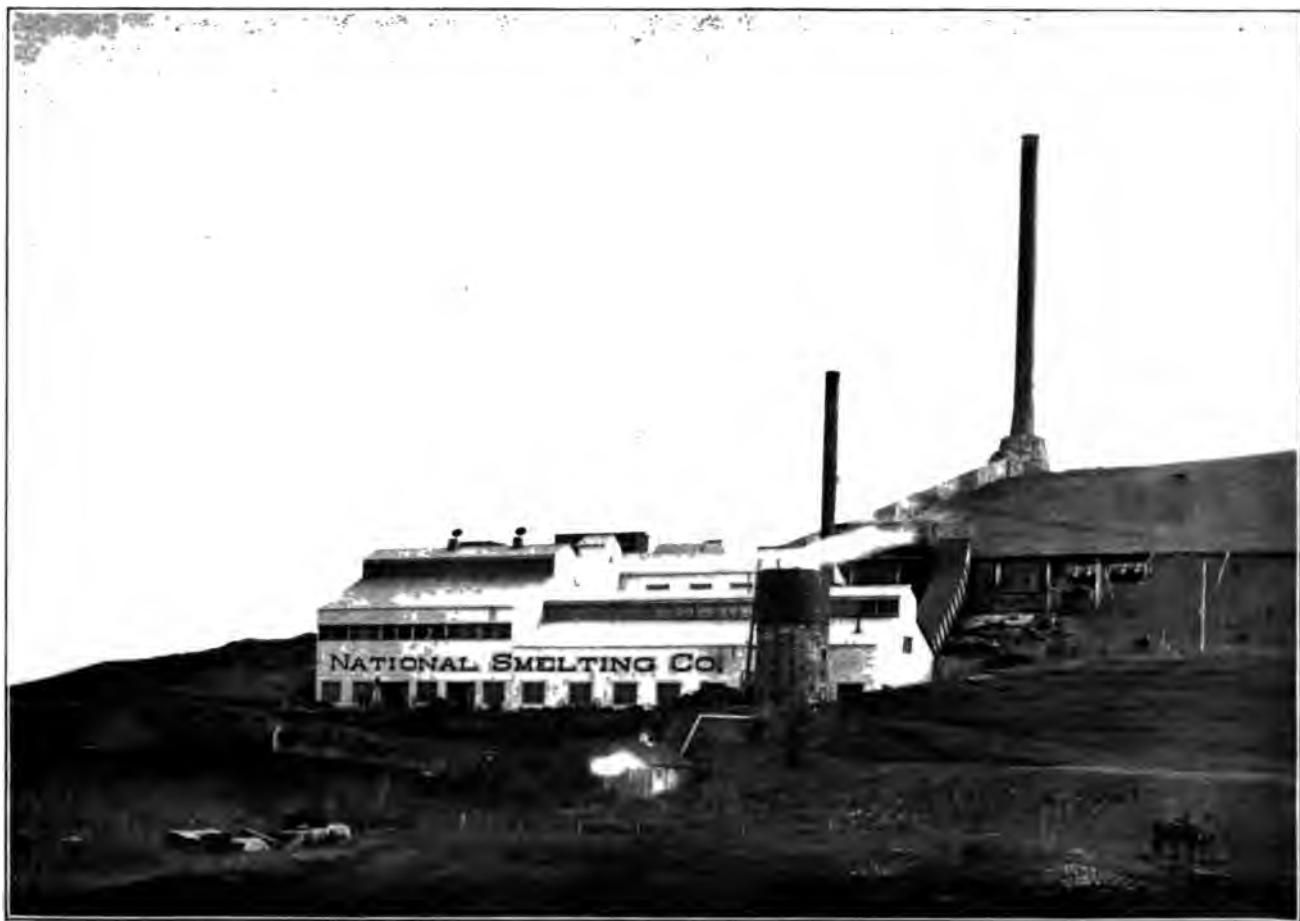
Rivalry between the two towns was strong and bitter, but the wisdom of the Denver party in locating was demonstrated in time, and the "survival of the fittest" gave the victory to Rapid City, but the divided interest proved a serious impediment in the development and growth of the youthful city.

Indian depredations began in earnest and on March 28th the Indians again raided the settlement, and succeeded in running off thirty-two of the thirty-six horses owned by the settlers.

On April 6th a man named August Herman was killed at Upper Rapid, and two days later an attempt to run off more horses from Rapid City was made, resulting in the severe wounding of an Indian. From this time on Indians were seen almost every day, and several victims fell into their hands. April 15th Captain Dodge was killed at the present site of Piedmont. April 16th a man coming into the Hills from Pierre was killed a few miles east of town, and on May 6th, Texas Jack, Edwin Saddler, W. H. Gardner and John Harrison were killed on the same road near town.

A block-house was built for defense in case of attack, and a constant guard maintained, but in such an exposed position the youthful city did not appear a very enticing location for settlers, and the discoveries of rich placer gold at Deadwood proved a very convenient pretext for the faint hearted to seek protection of the hills and the safety of numbers.

But twenty-eight stout-hearted settlers, loyal to their town remained to hold the Grate City for the Black Hills. Although Indians were seen almost daily, no further victims fell into their hands until the 22d of August, when two men named Patterson and Pendleton, coming from their mining camp six miles above Rapid City, were killed near the Cheyenne Springs. On the same day another man was killed on the Sheridan road ten miles from Rapid City, and "Reddy" Johnson and Martin Pensinger, who had hauled a load of lumber to a ranch owned by one of them two miles below town, were attacked by a band of twenty-two warriors, who gave them a lively chase until met by the vigilant townspeople. This band of Indians then entered the Hills two miles north of town and laid in ambush on the Deadwood road. The first party to pass by was a train of eighty wagons and two hundred and fifty men, under the charge of Louis Volin. This train the Indians wisely let pass without molestation, but about four miles behind them came a team and wagon containing four men. As they passed the place of ambush within a few yards of the Indians they re-



THE NATIONAL SMELTER COMPANY.

Photo by Sanford.

This smelter is new and thoroughly modern, with a capacity of 500 tons per day.
It has recently become the property of the Horseshoe Gold Mining Company.



FEED FLOOR—NATIONAL SMELTER.

The ores, fluxes and fuel are unloaded from elevated tracks into ore bins, are emptied from chutes into charging barrows, weighed on the charging scales and dumped into the furnace at the top.

Photo by Sanford.



RUNNING THE SLAG—NATIONAL SMOELTER.

Photo by Sanford.

The slag from this smelter runs directly into a small stream of water which granulates it, and carries it into a car to be used for railroad ballast.



RAPID CITY—*Continued.*

ceived a volly from the skulking savages. George W. Jones fell dead with a bullet through his brain. John Urquhart fell with five mortal wounds, Wm. Livermore was seriously wounded in the arm, while Samuel Scott remained unharmed, although the bullet which killed Jones lodged in his coat. Livermore and Scott immediately left the wagon and made a run for the Hills about four hundred yards distant, the Indians firing upon them until they reached cover, where they stood the Indians off until dark. Under the cover of darkness they took a circuitous route for Rapid City, reaching home about 10 p. m.

This day, so full of tragedy, proved a sad one for the future of Rapid City. Volin's train, which had passed unconscious of the Indian ambush, spent the night at Rapid, and in the morning a posse of men with one of his wagons went out to secure the bodies of the men killed the previous day. During their absence the remainder of the party, with the terrified citizens of the town, that had grown since the spring stampede to the number of two hundred, worked themselves into a frenzy of excitement, which the bringing in of the mutilated bodies of the four murdered men developed into a panic. The bodies were hastily laid beside a cabin, the wagon reloaded and the train started with feverish haste on its way to Pierre, accompanied by nearly the entire population of the town, leaving eighteen men and one woman, Mrs. Reddy Johnson, wife of one of the men who had been chased from a ranch by the Indians the previous day.

This was, however, the last fatal attack of the Indians, although several attempts were made later to run off stock.

The last raid made upon Black Hills settlers by the Indians was in February, 1878, when a small party attacked a train on the Sidney road seven miles south of Rapid City, in which one of the teamsters of the train was wounded.

The founders of this historic town showed their enterprise and foresight by immediately laying out a route from Rapid to Fort Pierre, and piloting in over that route the first trains of the season, and the traffic thus directed in the beginning ever after followed that trail and made Rapid City the first station and the Gate City to the Black Hills. By June regular transportation trains were hauling passengers and goods over this route from Fort Pierre to Deadwood and other settlements. The



TAPPING THE MATTE—NATIONAL SMELTER.

Photo by Sanford.

The matte is tapped in this smelter as in others, from the bottom of the fore hearth
into matte pots, from which it is poured into cooling vats.



THE LATHROP-REEVES MERCANTILE COMPANY'S DEPARTMENT STORE.

Occupying four large rooms on St. Joe street with Dry Goods, Shoes, Carpets, House Furnishings, Clothing and Ladies' Ready-made Goods.

Photos by Collins.



PENNINGTON COUNTY BANK.

Photo by Sanford.

Organized in 1888. Stephen H. Mills, President; G. F. Schneider, Cashier; W. H. Davis,
Assistant Cashier.



RAPID CITY—*Continued.*

settlers of Rapid City found a ready market for their hay crop at the exorbitant price of one hundred dollars per ton, and in other traffic and hotel trade did a profitable business.

John R. Brennan opened the first hotel for the entertainment of travelers in Rapid City in his log cabin twelve by fourteen feet square, in the spring of 1876, which was followed the next year by the Exchange Hotel, built by Mr. Holcombe, the Rapid City agent for the Northwestern Transportation Company, carrying passengers from Fort Pierre, and the American House, a two-storied log structure on the ground now occupied by the Pennington County Bank, as the headquarters for the Sidney Stage Line. The International Hotel was also started on its present site the same year, which is the only pioneer hotel still in existence.

The year 1877 saw a marked decrease in Indian hostilities and the high tide of emigration. The ratifying of the Sioux treaty the previous year by Congress and its approval by the president February 28, 1877, created a national interest in the Black Hills, and the sixteen hundred pounds of gold-dust shipped out of the Hills the previous fall under an armed guard of twenty men had established the great wealth of the Black Hills gold mines. Ranching was pursued as industriously as marauding Indians would permit. One hundred thousand people passed through Rapid City going in and out of the Hills, and by its second birthday the town boasted a permanent population of five hundred people.

Miss Vena Le Gro has the honor of being both the first school teacher and the first bride in Rapid City. She opened a school in the spring of '77, which she taught during the summer, and in November was married to William F. Steele, one of the founders of the city, by District Judge Granville G. Bennett. Mr. Steele died in 1891. Mrs. Steele still resides in Rapid.

The newspaper followed the school and wedding and January 5, 1878, Joseph B. Gossage, pioneer editor of Rapid City, started the *Rapid City Journal*, which is to-day the leading newspaper of the town, and has become one of the best daily newspapers in the Black Hills.

The horse stealing begun by the Indians in the spring of '76 aroused retaliation in the frontiersmen and stealing horses from the Indians became one of the chief aims of daring characters of the foothills. A taste of the profits of the enterprise in this country of exorbitant prices and consequent



RAPID RIVER MILLING COMPANY.

Photo by Sanford.

This mill has a capacity of 150 barrels per day. They are the sole manufacturers of the famous Swan's Down Flour and Vianda, the perfect breakfast food.



G. S. CONGDON HARDWARE COMPANY.

Photo by Sanford.

General Hardware, Stoves and Ranges, Fine China and Crockery, Carriages, Wagons
and Farm Implements, Furnaces, Steam Heating and Plumbing.
Manufacturer of fine harness and saddles.



MAIN FLOOR OF DEPARTMENT STORE OF JOHN C. HAINES, INC. Photo by Sanford.

This firm enjoys the distinction of operating the three leading Department Stores in the Black Hills, located at Rapid City, Deadwood and Keystone, So. Dakota.



RAPID CITY—*Continued.*

strenuous need of filthy lucre, created an abnormal appetite for the exciting business, and ere long the raids were not confined to the Indian camp, but were practiced wherever opportunity afforded. The coming into the country of multitudes with fortunes in their pockets and going out of gold-dust and bullion proved a tempting bait to these lawless characters, and on the night of March 25, 1877, exciting news of a bold attempt at stage robbery, in which the driver had been killed, created consternation in the Hills. The Custer stage coach, when within a couple of miles of Deadwood, about a hundred yards above the place where the Pluma depot now stands, at 11 o'clock at night overtook three men walking in the road, two side by side, and one a little ahead. As the coach overtook the two men they separated, each stepping to his side of the road. As the coach reached them one of the robbers thrust his gun into the door and fired through the coach. The man in the road ahead immediately wheeled and fired a charge of buckshot at the driver, killing him instantly, and he fell headlong from his seat. The two passengers sitting by his side, supposing he had jumped, also jumped to the ground. The horses taking fright, started to run. One of the passengers had seized the gun the robber had fired into the coach and a lively tussle ensued, which, with the running of the horses, pulled the passenger out of the coach. The robbers made good their escape without any loot, and the three passengers left behind started after the coach. After running about half a mile the lines became tangled in a wheel of the coach, turning the lead horses around, stopping them. After this hold-ups became common and before the season was out were almost a daily occurrence. Common law meted out speedy punishment for these lawless acts, and Hangman's Hill at Rapid City stands as a monument of the swift justice that soon cleared the country of stage robbery and horse stealing.

The town continued to prosper and in November, 1880, Messrs. Lake and Halley opened a bank, which did a prosperous business, and in 1883 built the first brick block erected in the town. The next year the bank was merged into the First National Bank of Rapid City, of which James Halley is now president.

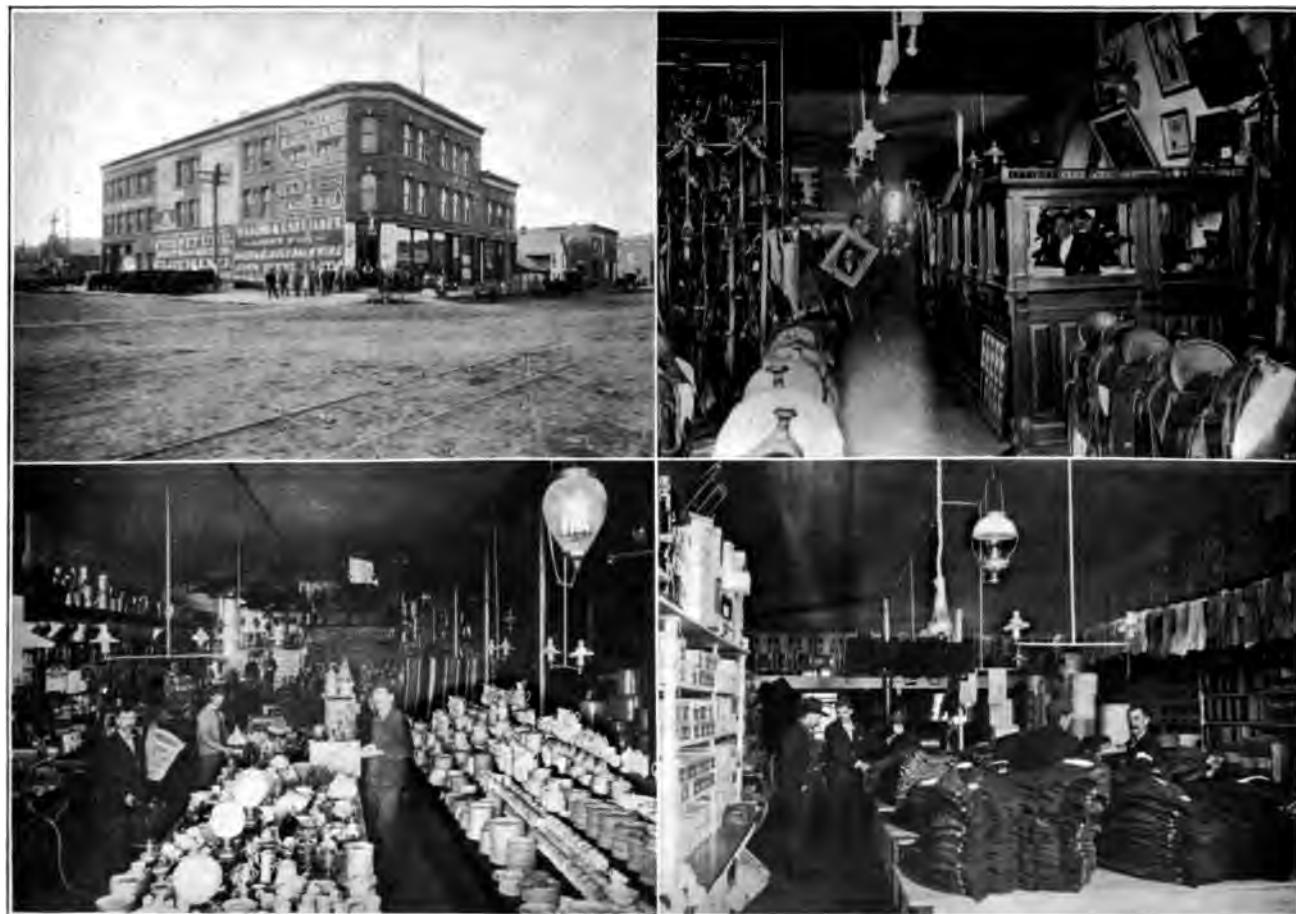
The town was incorporated October 11, 1882. The same year was marked by the erection of a commodious school building, and for the next five years the growth of the Gate City was equal to the highest expectations of its founders. The starting of the Fremont, Elkhorn & Missouri Valley



THE HARNEY HOTEL.

Photo by Quiggle & Johnson.

Headquarters for stockmen. Chas. J. Buel, President; J. M. Humphrey, Vice-President, Geo. P. Bennett, Secretary; John P. McElroy, Jr., Manager.



THE THOMAS SWEENEY HARDWARE COMPANY. Photo by Quiggle & Johnson.

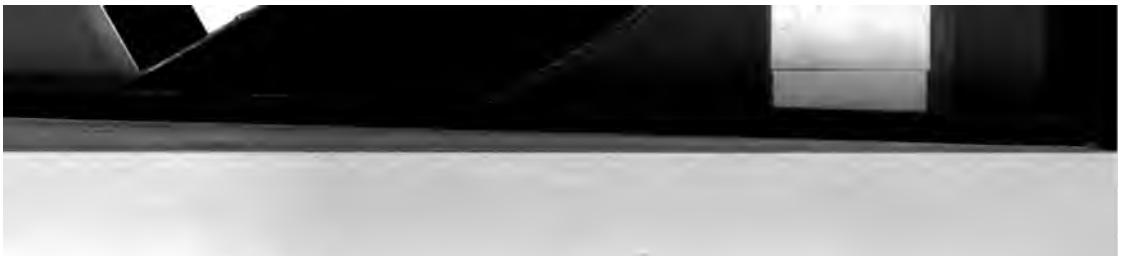
Established by Thomas Sweeney in 1878, Incorporated 1891. From a small retail
Hardware this business has grown into a mammoth Department Store
covering a floor space of 41,000 square feet.



THE THOMAS SWEENEY HARDWARE COMPANY.

Photo by Quiggle & Johnson.

Nearly everything in merchandise is sold by the Thomas Sweeney Hardware Company,
making it one of the largest outfitting establishments for cattlemen
and ranchmen in the Black Hills.



RAPID CITY—*Continued.*

Railroad into the Hills in 1885, with its route through Rapid City, created the confidence and enthusiasm necessary for a boom, and plans for development were laid on a large scale.

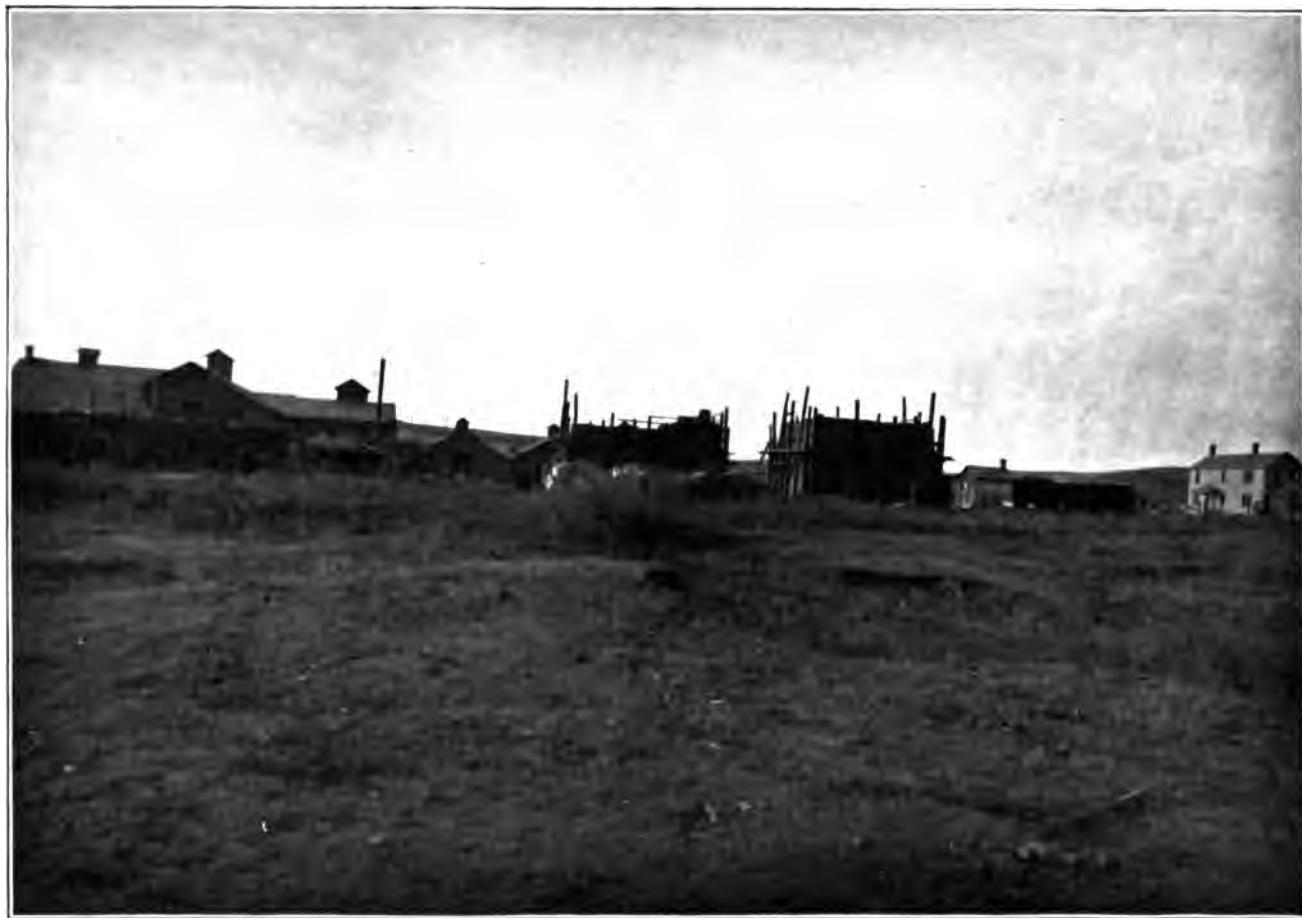
One of the first modern improvements projected by the ambitious city was the erection of an ample reservoir and water system conducting water from one of the several magnificent springs located above the city. Plans were immediately made and contracts let for the speedy completion of the work. A large proportion of the piping was hauled from Buffalo Gap before the completion of the railroad to Rapid City. The original cost, together with improvements and extensions, represent an outlay by the city of \$81,000, and provides the most perfect water system, together with the purest water in the Black Hills.

In 1885 the State School of Mines was located at Rapid City, and an appropriation of \$10,000 made for its erection. Two years later, in 1887, an additional \$23,000 was appropriated. With this \$33,000 two large brick buildings were erected and equipped for imparting technical knowledge of mining, metallurgy and engineering. To these are added literature, languages and a commercial course, with practical field work during the summer. An appropriation of \$20,000 in 1901 has added a third building, and with its faculty of seven able instructors the school is well equipped for its special work, and is destined to become one of the best schools of its kind in the country.

The only fire brick in the Black Hills is manufactured in Rapid City by the Marshall Brick Company. This large plant is fully equipped for the manufacture of all kinds, including plain building, paving, tiling and fire brick of all forms and sizes, under the expert supervision of Mr. Marshall, one of the most experienced brick makers in the country.

The largest flouring mill is located at Rapid City, run by the water power of Rapid river, producing 150 barrels of flour per day.

An interesting government institution is located here, the Indian School, which, under the wise and efficient management of Prof. Davis and his capable wife, is doing a noble work in civilizing the savage Sioux. The school was erected at a cost of \$45,000, intended to accommodate eighty pupils, but soon exceeded that number and now has over a hundred. A new building is now in the course of erection which will relieve the present crowded condition of the school and greatly increase its



MARSHALL BRICK COMPANY'S YARD.

Photo by Sanford.

The best equipped brick plant in the Black Hills, manufacturing all kinds of brick of the finest quality, including plain building, paving, and all forms and sizes of fire brick.





THE JESTER HOUSE.

Photo by Sanford.

This is a very attractive, homelike hotel, located one block from the F. E. & M. V.
R. R. Mr. Ingersol, the proprietor, has the pleasant faculty of anticipating
the wants of his guests, and making himself a popular landlord.



RAPID CITY—*Continued.*

efficiency. With twelve able instructors, the young Indians are taught not only to speak, read and write the English language and the common school branches, but are given manual training.

An enterprise of which the city is justly proud is the modern smelter recently erected by the National Smelting Company of Boston, designed and built under the personal supervision of Prof. Theodore Knutzen, and is without doubt the most complete and up-to-date smelting plant in the Black Hills. Twenty thousand cubic yards of earth and stone were removed in the excavation for the foundations. A retaining wall seven feet thick, two hundred feet long and from twenty to thirty feet in height was built. The main building erected, two hundred feet long, one hundred and fifty feet wide and seventy-five feet high, is of galvanized steel. For the purpose of saving the fine particles of ore, and condensing the fumes carried from the furnace, a dust chamber zig-zags up the hill four hundred and fifty feet, where a stone foundation twenty-five feet high is built for the steel stack, which rises one hundred and fifty feet above the foundation, and is nine feet in diameter at the top.

At a cost of \$15,000 the Fremont, Elkhorn & Missouri Valley Railroad has built a spur track to the plant, where, over a trestle seventy-five feet high and two hundred feet long, the ore is carried to the top of the building and dumped into ore bins, where it is fed by chutes into charging barrows on the feed floor below. From the chutes the barrow is pushed over a steel floor to the charging scales near the furnaces. The weighing scales have eight beams, thus permitting the coke, fluxes and ores to be weighed separately, avoiding any change of weights. The barrow, mounted on a truck of four wheels, is pushed about ten feet and stopped directly over the mouth of the furnace. The lever opens a trap door in the bottom of the car and the contents fed into the furnace.

The slag from this smelter is granulated by running into a small stream of water, and carried by a spout into cars of the Elkhorn Railroad, to be used by them as ballast.



INTERIOR W. H. JONES' BAKERY AND GROCERY.

Photo by Sanford.

This store provides everything, both in the bakery and grocery line, of the finest quality, and enjoys a large and well deserved patronage.



QUIGGLE AND JOHNSON'S PHOTOGRAPHIC STUDIO.

Call and see them for up-to-date photographic work, both in portraits and views.



STATE SCHOOL OF MINES.



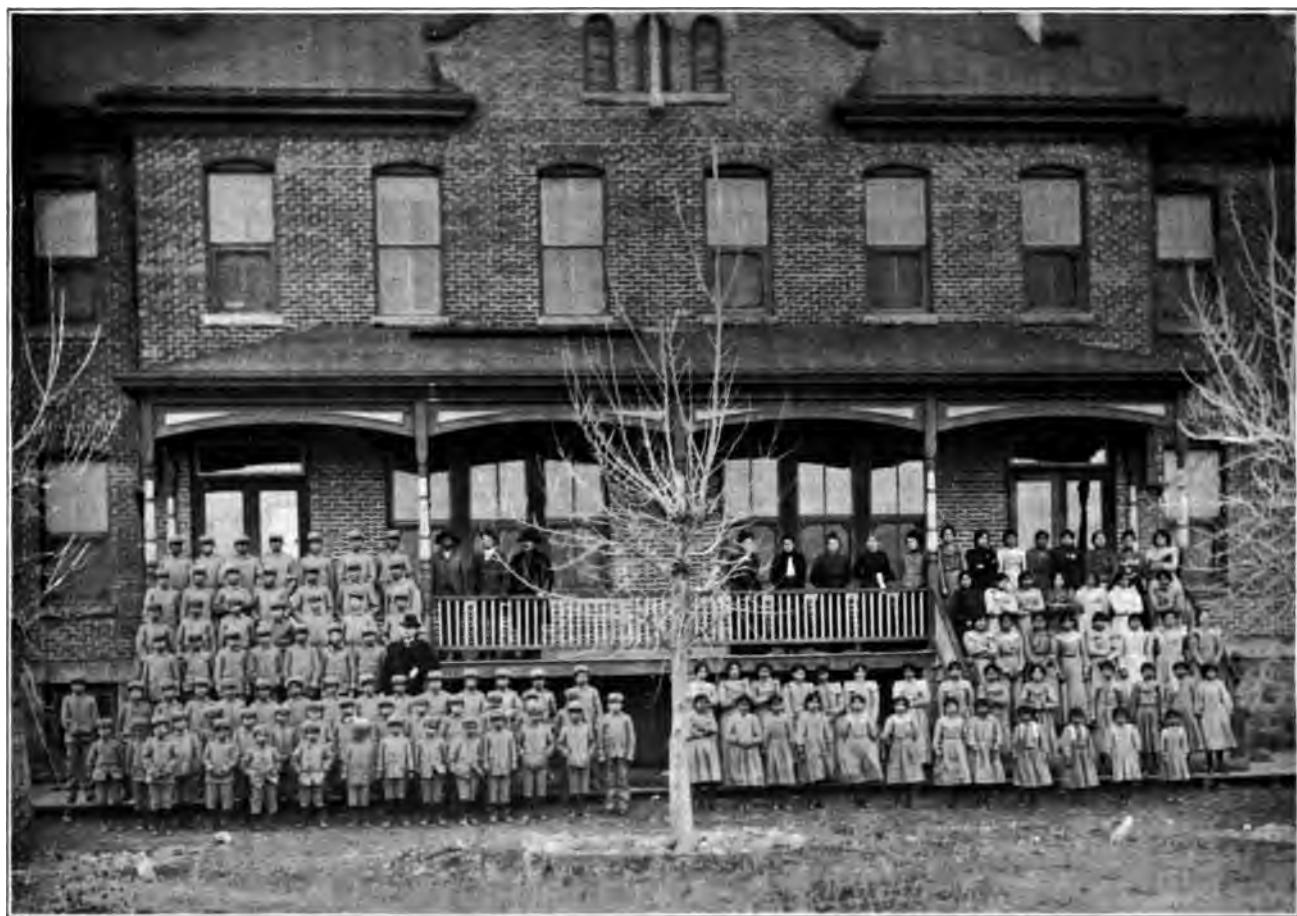
MINERAL CABINET—STATE SCHOOL OF MINES.

A fine collection of geological specimens, particularly from Bad Lands and Black Hills.



INDIAN SCHOOL.

Photo by Sanford.



INDIAN SCHOOL.

112

Photo by Sanford.



INDIAN CAMP AT FOOT OF BATTLE MOUNTAIN.

The Indians enjoy roaming away from their Reservation and improve every opportunity to visit the Hills.



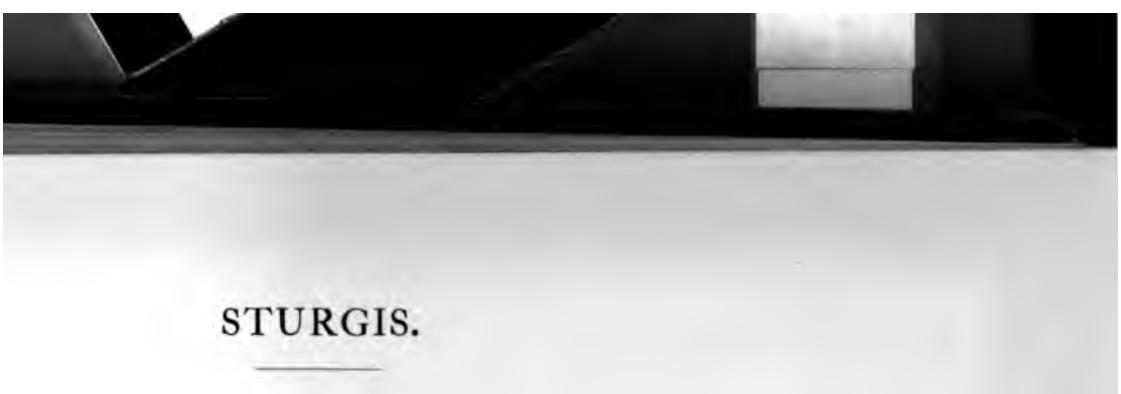
PLANING MILLS OF THE PRICE AND BAKER COMPANY.

Manufacturers and wholesale dealers in Lumber, Rapid City and Black Hawk, So. Dak.



INTERIOR OF PLANING MILLS OF PRICE-BAKER CO.

Located at Black Hawk, S. D. Sawmills located on Box Elder Creek.



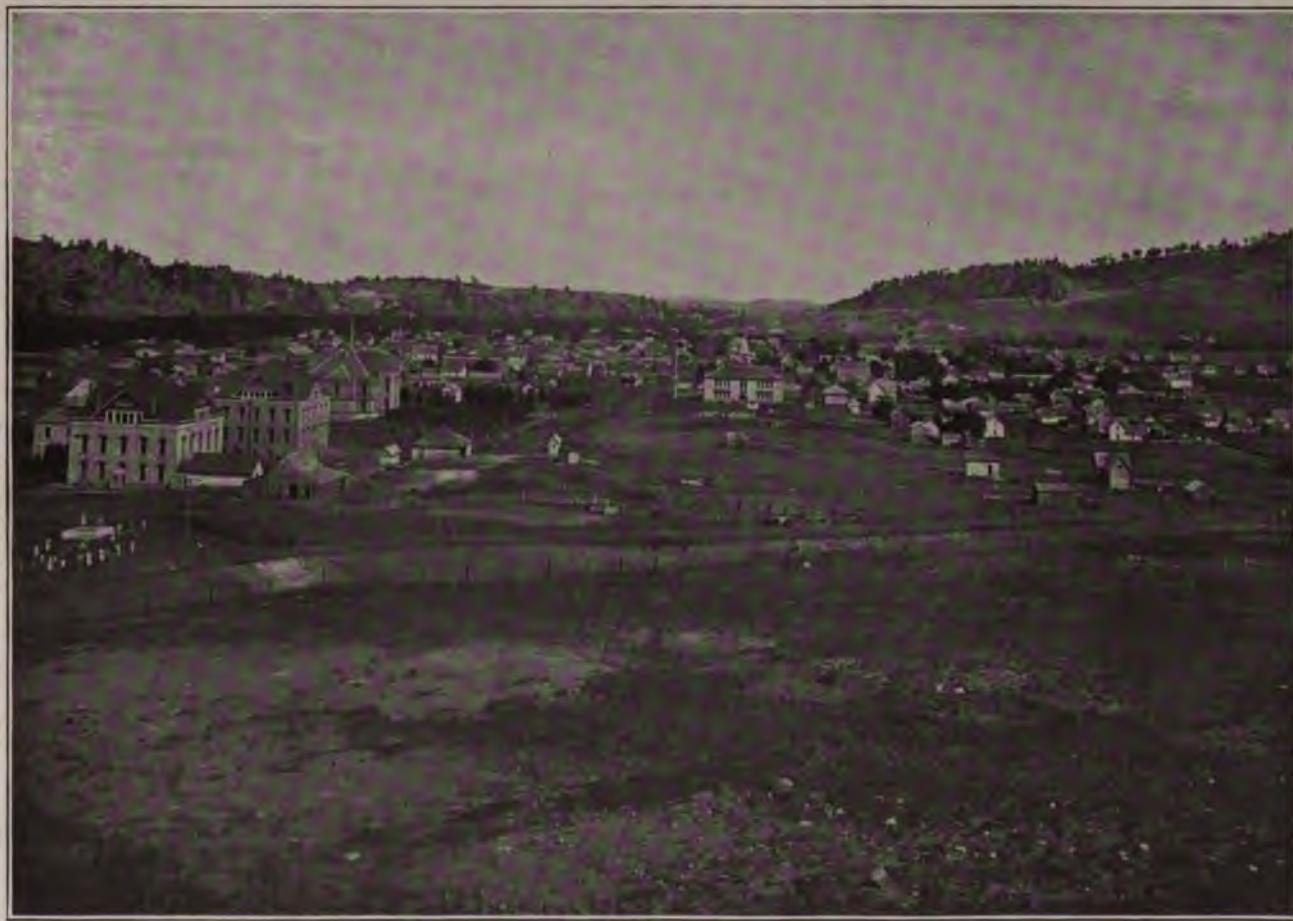
STURGIS.

When the Custer exploring party started on their return trip to Fort Abraham Lincoln in the summer of 1874 they left the Hills by the way of Bear Butte, and the Gordon party, which entered the Hills in December of the same year, made that conspicuous landmark its objective point in order to strike General Custer's outgoing trail and follow it back to French Creek, where gold had first been discovered, and during all the days of overland travel it was the objective point of all Black Hills travelers from the east. The locating of Fort Meade at its base on one of the most ideal sites for drill and training of cavalry troops, in the early days when the presence of United States troops was necessary for protection from the Indians, established the town of Sturgis, which has since become the county seat of Meade county.

A visit to Fort Meade will well repay the Black Hills tourist who is in any way interested in our nation's training of its cavalrymen. In a circle surrounding a well kept parade ground of magnificent proportions, skirted by a beautifully shaded macadamized driveway, are located a modernly equipped hospital, the tidy cottages of the officers' quarters, club house, quartermaster, three large stone buildings recently erected for the government by Mullen and Munn of Deadwood, completely furnished with all modern improvements for permanent barracks and the temporary barracks of the various companies of cavalry, while in the background are situated the long rows of stables for the horses.

The visitor is received with all the courtesy of "Uncle Sam" to his guests, and a good insight may be obtained of the life of those who are being trained to fight our nation's battles.

The drive between Sturgis and Fort Meade is a beautiful one through the historic Bear Butte Pass, over which the long trains of freight from Fort Pierre to Deadwood passed in the early days, and one can in imagination hear the echo of the lowing cattle and the crack of the driver's whip, and it would not be difficult to conjecture what a trip over the road would mean was there danger of skulking, well armed savages appearing on the bluffs above. But those exciting days are past, to be lived no more except in memory and imagination, but the occasional passing of a troop of cavalry,



STURGIS, SOUTH DAKOTA.

The town of Sturgis is the railroad station of Fort Meade, on the Fremont, Elkhorn and Missouri Valley Railroad. It is a mile and a half down the beautiful Bear Butte Pass to the Fort.



FORT MEADE.

Situated at the foot of Bear Butte is an ideal site for a fort, having a magnificent parade ground for the training of cavalry troops.



THE SCOLLARD.

Is the leading hotel of Sturgis. Mr. Scollard is a pioneer and one of the best known hotel men in the Black Hills.



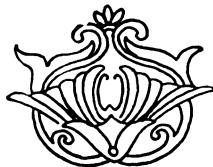
STURGIS—*Continued.*

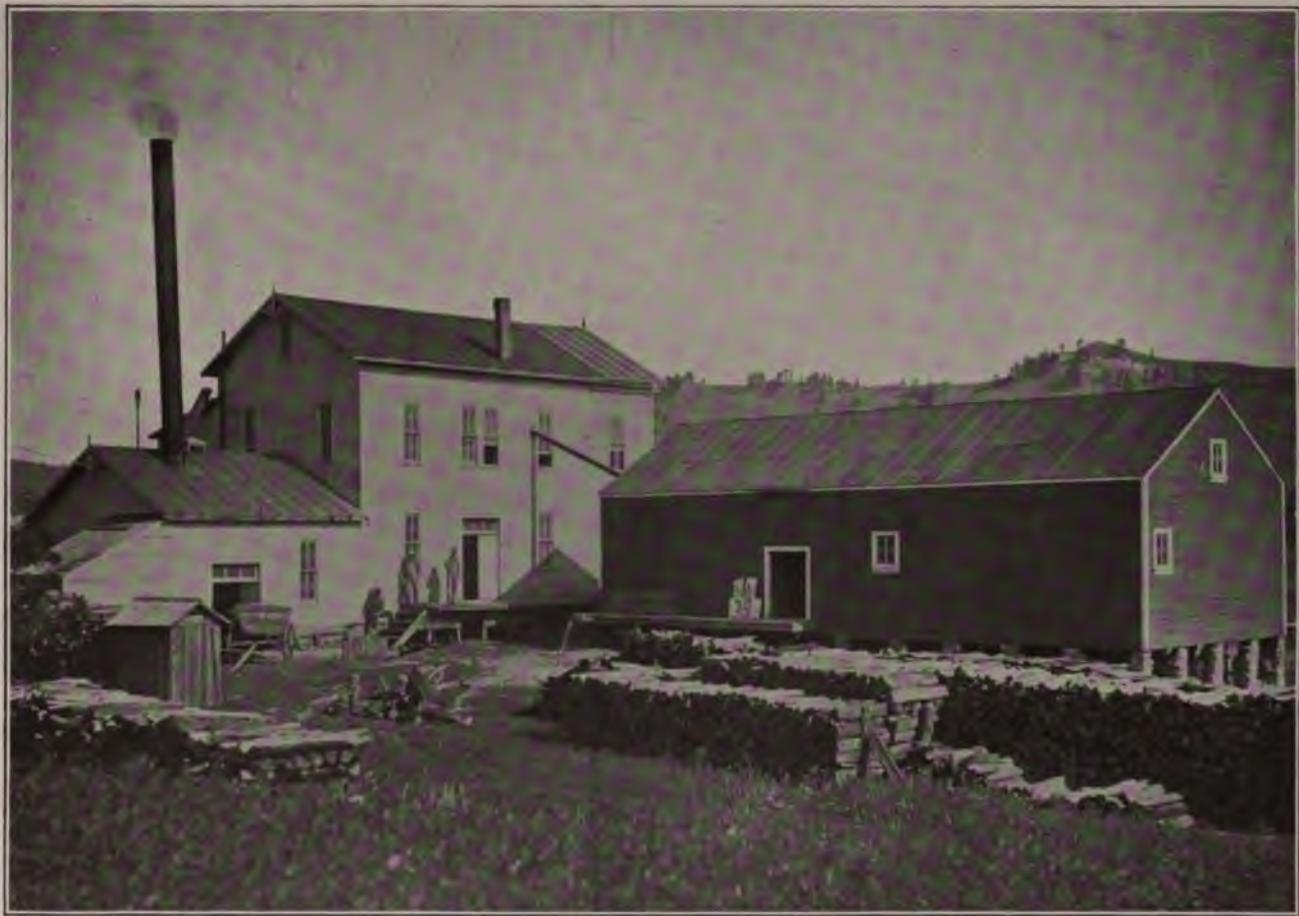
with their well groomed appearance and attractive uniforms, gives added life and color to the already beautiful canon.

The city of Sturgis is graced with many modern buildings. Their court house is an attractive one, situated, together with St. Martha's parochial school, on a plateau overlooking the town. A fine stone building has during the past year been added to the school, which is the only school of its kind in the Black Hills. Like all the towns of this progressive country Sturgis has cause to be justly proud of its public school building, an artistic structure of the sandstone so abundant in the foothills.

Meade county has its share in the cattle business of the foothills in vast ranges of the nutritious buffalo grass, and also a goodly portion of the exceedingly fertile agricultural lands, whenever there is sufficient moisture for cultivation. The wealth of the county may be approximated by the deposits of over a quarter of a million dollars in the Meade County Bank, as well as in the prosperous, well stocked business houses.

The rolling mill of Mr. Geo. F. Early finds constant occupation in grinding the product of the famous hard wheat grown so abundantly in the foothills.





STURGIS ROLLER MILL.

Geo. F. Early, Prop. Manufacturer of high grade flour. The hard wheat taking first premium at the Chicago Exposition was raised within one mile of the Sturgis Mills.



BELLE FOURCHE.

Belle Fourche stands as the representative of the cattle business in the Black Hills. While all the towns of the foothills enjoy their share of the profitable business, Belle Fourche exists almost solely by it and is by far the greatest shipping point.

The town is beautifully located on the Belle Fourche river, about forty miles from Deadwood.

When the Fremont, Elkhorn & Missouri Valley Railroad built into the Black Hills, and ran a spur from Whitewood thirty miles out into what would appear to a tenderfoot to be a part of the "Great American Desert," it demonstrated the keen, wide-awake foresight of its management, resulting in the shipment of 1,300 carloads of cattle the first season.

The building of a town at the terminus of so important a branch of railroad was of course necessary, which resulted in the platting of Belle Fourche in June, 1891, by the Pioneer Townsite Company. It is to-day a town of 500 inhabitants enjoying a profitable trade with the cattlemen and ranchmen located over the plains between there and the North Dakota line.

A conservative estimate of the shipment of cattle from the Black Hills during the present season places the amount at not less than 5,000 carloads, or 100,000 cattle, at an average value of \$40 per head, making the net proceeds of the business not less than \$4,000,000. There are left on the range to-day probably a quarter of a million cattle that will be shipped in the next two seasons. About 75,000 head are brought up from Texas and the Southwest during the year and placed on the ranges to grow and multiply.

The raising of sheep, which prevails so largely in the western foothills of Wyoming, is rapidly entering the eastern foothills and has already reached important proportions, bidding fair to rival the cattle business in importance.

The raising of horses is as yet a minor matter; being confined mostly to common stock and broncos for cowboy use in riding after the cattle, for which they are by nature and training admirably fitted, being tough, agile and intelligent, seeming to possess a natural instinct for the herding of cattle, which demands a great deal of riding and requires a large number of horses. The riding begins in the spring with the round-up of the stock that has been allowed to roam at will over the ran



BELLE FOURCHE, S. D.
A progressive, wideawake town of 500 inhabitants, the county seat of Butte County,
and the greatest cattle shipping point in the Black Hills.



BUTTE COUNTY BANK, BELLE FOURCHE, S. D.

Organized 1891. John Clay, Jr., Pres.; J. T. Craig, Vice-Pres.; A. H. Marble, Cashier.
Mr. Marble represents the John Clay, Jr., Company's Cattle Business.



HARDWARE STORE OF ARTHUR S. GAY.

Mr. Gay built and owned the first store in the town and now has the leading Hardware and Agricultural Business. Anything a ranchman may need to equip his ranch can be found at this store.

BELLE FOURCHE—*Continued.*

and pick a living as best they can, for cattle on these ranges seldom get either shelter or artificial food. The various owners combine and cover a certain district, rounding up all the cattle in a bunch, then "cutting out" each man's cattle, branding the calves and driving the various herds to their special range, where it is guarded during the summer by a relay of cowboys and the salable ones driven to market in the fall. It is estimated that there are on the ranges of the Black Hills \$375,000 worth of horses, some of them fine thoroughbred stock.

Butte county is the largest in the state, containing 2,340 square miles, and while it is at present sparsely settled, it is very rich in cattle and has golden prospects for the future, as it lies in the artesian district and will no doubt in the near future become one of the gardens of the country, for the soil is peculiarly rich and productive with artificial watering, and with the permanent natural flow of an artesian well every homestead may become safely and permanently productive, and the acres that now afford a small crop of buffalo grass, requiring a quarter section to feed a few cattle, will become farm land of the highest grade, especially for fruit and wheat.

The original county seat was at Minnesula, situated on the Belle Fourche river, a couple of miles from the present site of Belle Fourche, platted in 1882, and for ten years enjoyed the distinction of being the county seat and metropolis of the county. But not being on the line of survey for the new railroad, the building of the road proved almost a death blow, and gave the county seat to its young rival in 1894. The young town received the scourge of fire in 1895, which proved, as it always does to a vigorous, progressive place, "a blessing in disguise," and gave permanent, substantial business blocks of stone and brick in place of the temporary, hastily built shacks of pioneer days. One building that tells of the culture and refinement of the town and that any town of 500 people might be justly proud, is their fine stone public school building. Both their fine buildings and the high grade of their school is due in a great measure to the untiring personal efforts of Mr. Frank R. Cock, the president of their school board, aided by an appreciative public.

The Belle Fourche water works is worthy of special mention. Excellent drinking water is one of the blessings for which every town in the Black Hills has to be thankful, there being an abundance of springs of the purest water throughout the Hills, Belle Fourche alone being too far out



PUBLIC SCHOOL BUILDING.



GROCERY STORE OF ARNOLD BROS. AND GLASSIE.

The Wide-Awake Grocery is the pioneer store of the town, located here May, 1891, by Arnold Brothers and Glassie. They make a specialty of outfitting the cattlemen of the vast cattle ranges.



INTERIOR OF FRANK R. COCK & CO.'S GROCERY.

In addition to supplying both large and small stock men of the adjacent immense ranges, they make a specialty of caring for the city trade, carrying the best of everything.

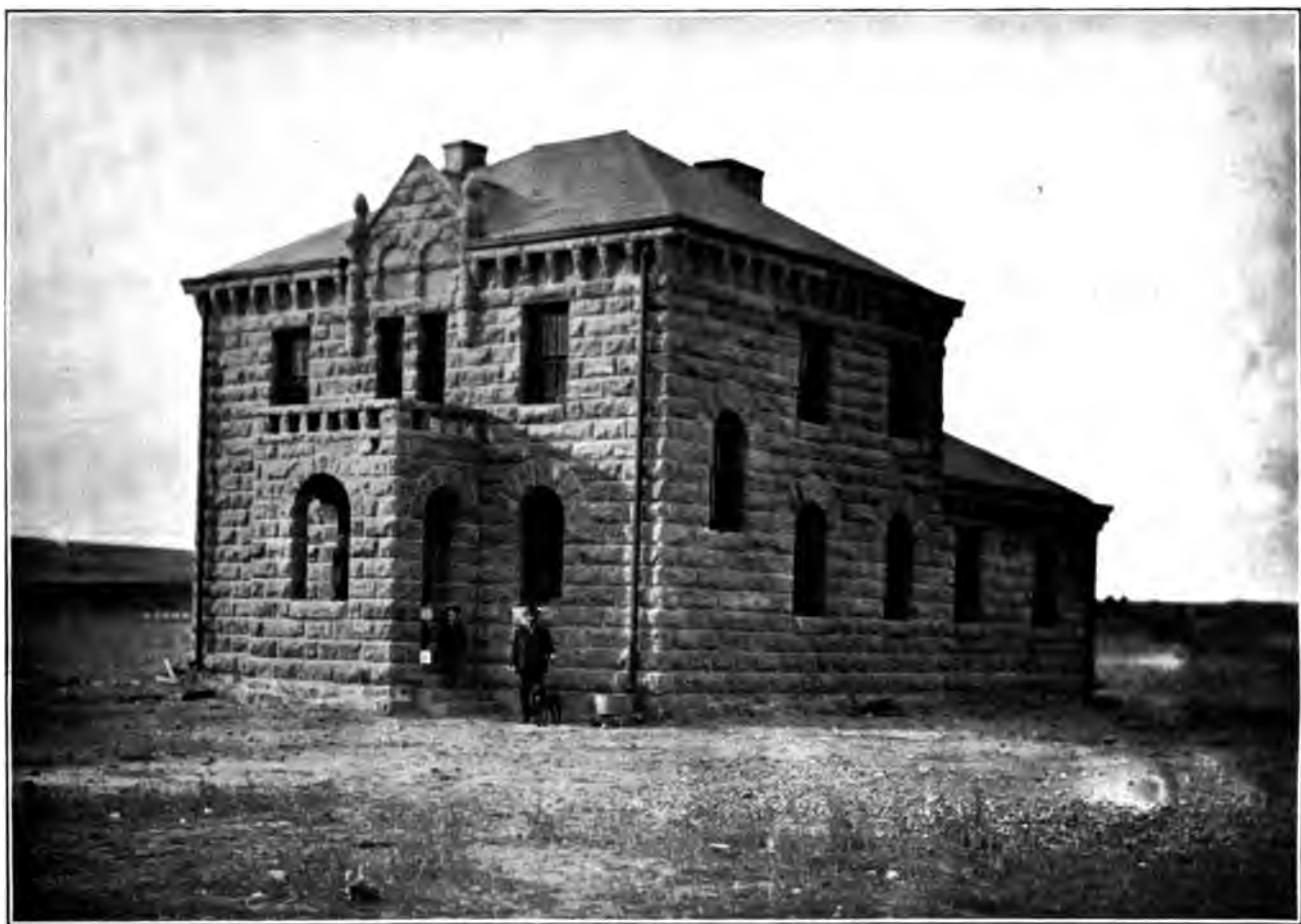


BELLE FOURCHE—*Continued.*

to share the general blessing, but the lack of springs is supplied by an artesian well 525 feet deep, producing 100,000 gallons daily, and with sufficient force to raise the water into a tank 100 feet above the town.

Excellent coal beds were discovered at Hay creek, sixteen miles west of Belle Fourche, and a railroad built to connect with the Fremont, Elkhorn & Missouri Valley Railroad, called the Wyoming & Missouri River Railroad, which runs a daily train to Belle Fourche.

During the cattle shipping season the town presents a lively appearance, and is in reality a very lively place. This need not, however, bring visions of lawless, rioting cowboys, riding furiously through the streets firing a revolver on both sides of their broncos at once into the ground and into the air, to strike terror to the hearts of the inhabitants, for such cowboy jokes were worn out long ago, and the cowboy is in reality a very warm-hearted, generous, open-handed fellow, law-abiding and courteous in his way, and good fellowship prevails among them to a degree seldom met in men whose associations are more varied and whose attachments are consequently not so deeply rooted. A visit to a round-up, or to a cattle ranch employing a number of men, will dispel any opinion of poetic rowdyism held of this much misrepresented class of men. Hospitality is one of their principal traits, and such entertainment as their primitive quarters provide is cordially extended to the visitor. When the cook sings out, "Chuck up," everybody is expected, without further invitation, to take his plate, knife, fork and spoon and present it at the camp stove for his share of the wholesome, well-cooked food, and if the guest has made himself social without any show of sentimentality, which is especially obnoxious to the cowboy soul, he is sure of an extra fine cut of meat and the best of everything. When the cowboy himself becomes visitor he naturally expects the same cordial reception, and when treated with the cordiality his heart naturally yearns for after a year of isolation with his few daily companions, no more responsive character can be found. He loves his bronco and delights in showing off its good qualities, and many exhibitions of fine riding may be constantly seen on the streets during cattle shipping time.



BUTTE COUNTY JAIL.
Made of the beautiful red sandstone from the Belle Fourche quarry.



STORE OF THOS. H. GAY.

Thos. H. Gay began business at the founding of the town in 1891, has advanced with the growth of the town and has the leading business. Such growth shows his ability to grasp the people's wants.



INTERIOR OF LANCASTER'S STORE.

Mr. Lancaster has been in business at Belle Fourche for a number of years and has built up a prosperous trade, carrying a large and complete stock of dry goods.



BELLE FOURCHE—*Continued.*

During the couple of months this season lasts the nights' rest of the business man is short. Everybody works early and late, the outfits stock up abundantly for the year to come and a financial harvest is reaped that assures prosperity for another year at least.

The scene at the cattle pens two miles out of town, where several trains are daily loaded with cattle, is a lively and exciting one. The ample pens filled with frightened, bellowing cattle, that are perhaps for the first time corralled, the driving in by the noisy cowboys of other herds as the pens are emptied into the waiting train; the brilliant dash after a fleeing steer, giving exhibitions of artistic riding such as is seldom duplicated on the track, with a background of waiting herds, rounded up in the distance waiting their turn, is one not soon to be forgotten by the tourist fortunate enough to reach Belle Fourche during the cattle shipping season, and for the first time witness the unique scene.





CATTLE RANGE.

A quarter of a million cattle are on the ranges adjacent to the Black Hills, living the year round without shelter or artificial feeding.



A HERD OF HEREFORD CATTLE.

On the Belle Fourche River. Much care is taken by the stockmen in improving the grade of the cattle on the ranges.



HORSES OF A ROUND-UP OUTFIT.

The horses of the cowboys are well trained, standing without tying when the lines are dropped on the ground, and remaining quietly herded with but a single rope guard.

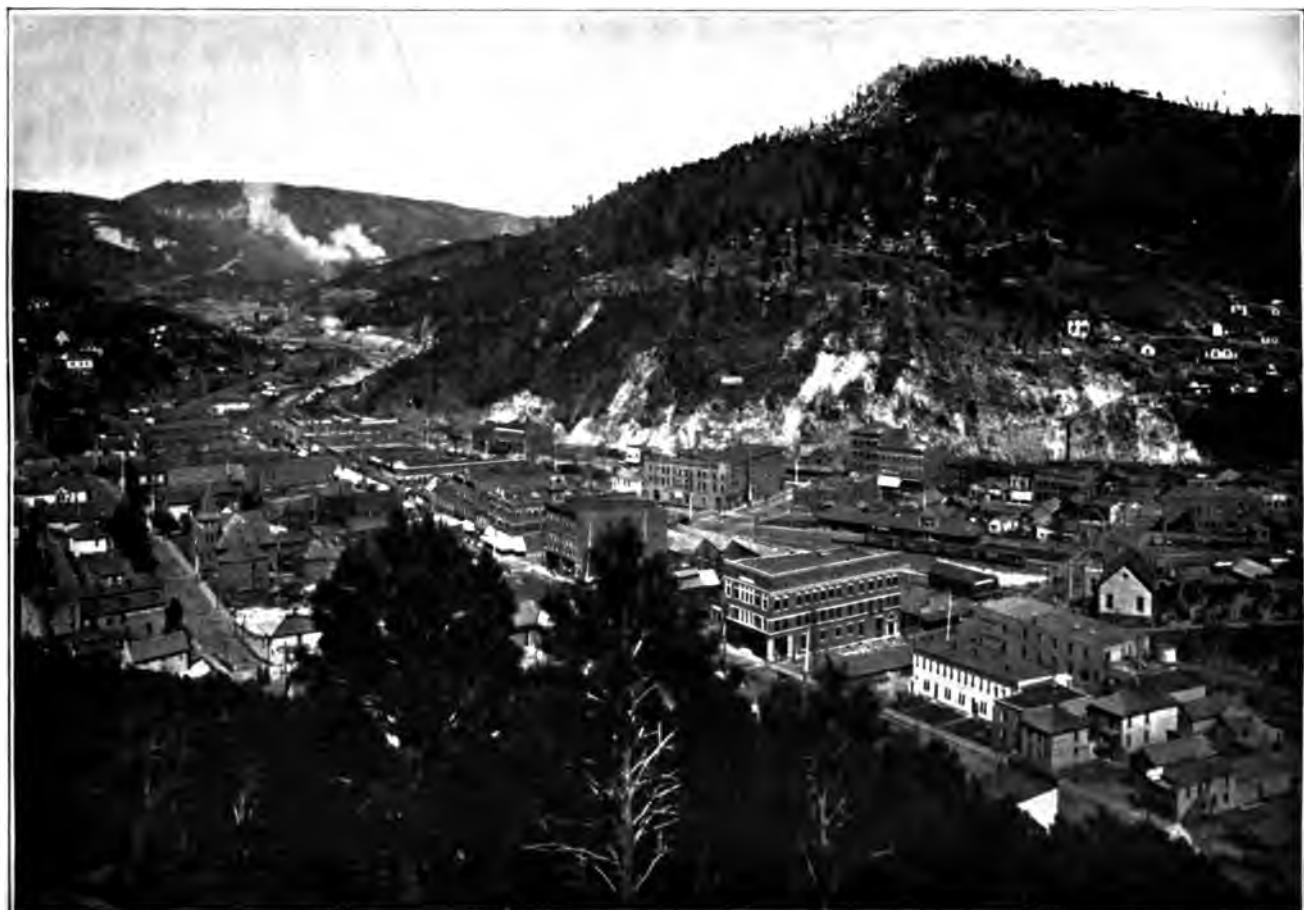
DEADWOOD.

Deadwood, the most famous city of the Black Hills, has but just passed the first quarter of a century of its existence, but in the short twenty-five years since its first birthday it has carved for itself a place in history and a name among the prosperous cities of a wealthy nation.

In the fall of 1875 prospectors began searching for placer gold in the gulches of the northern Hills, having scattered north from Custer. Gold was found in small quantities in Whitewood gulch, below the present site of the city of Deadwood, and in the beginning of 1876 a town was organized at the lower extremity of the city as it now stands, called Elizabethtown, in honor of the first white woman to enter the field. History was made fast in those days and almost simultaneously with the organizing of Elizabethtown rumors that rich finds in Deadwood gulch, that entered Whitewood gulch about a mile above, had been made about Christmas time, began to awaken an intense excitement in the lively mining camp. The excitement increased as the remarkable riches of the wonderful Deadwood gulch became more apparent, quickly extending to the southern Hills, causing the greatest stampede toward the new Eldorado ever seen in mining history, reducing the town of Custer from 7,000 to 14 inhabitants in three weeks, and like a magnet drawing nearly the entire population of the Hills to the common center, establishing the city of Deadwood and making it the commercial center of the Black Hills.

The great riches of the new find may best be illustrated by the product of the first claim of 300 feet taken below the original discovery, owned by Wheeler Brothers and worked entirely out by them the first summer. The last of August they left the Hills with 1,600 pounds of gold-dust, valued at about \$300,000, one-third of which was supposed to have come from their claim. This valuable cargo was transported out of the Hills under an escort of twenty armed men, and made no small sensation en route.

The claims were quickly located for a distance of 16,800 feet up the gulch, as far as gold was found in paying quantities. The first discovery was made 7,800 feet above the present location of



DEADWOOD, S. D.

Showing White Rocks, cemetery and smoke of smelter in the distance.



WHITE ROCKS.

Showing glimpse of Deadwood, 600 feet below. The highest point of these rocks is just one mile above the sea, and the view is well worth a climb to their summit.



ROSSITER CYANIDE PLANT.

This is the pioneer cyanide mill in the Black Hills and is doing good work under the management of Mr. Dorr.



DEADWOOD—*Continued.*

the First National and the American National Banks, the principal business corner of Deadwood, by a man by the name of Gay, that part of the city still being called Gayville. Gold in paying quantities was found for 9,000 feet farther up the gulch, making in all fifty-six claims, reaching a little **more** than three miles from the mouth of the gulch.

Placer mining in the vicinity was by no means confined to Deadwood gulch, Whitewood gulch, **above** the mouth of Deadwood gulch, proving equally rich, and with Gold Run up to the present site of Lead, provided over sixty paying claims, while Blacktail, Bobtail, Sheeptail and other adjacent gulches provided thirty-five more.

Twelve hundred miners worked for the fortunate owners of these claims in the vicinity of Deadwood at \$5 per day during the first summer of its existence, and laid a golden foundation for the commercial enterprise that has characterized the city for a quarter of a century. Nearly as many more miners were operating in the neighboring gulches that proved almost as rich. Bear gulch, commonly known in that day as "Nigger Hill," Potato gulch, Iron creek, Sand creek and several others yielding their share of the golden harvest, Iron creek yielding the largest nugget yet found in the Hills, valued at about \$435.

It is estimated that no less than 5,000 men were engaged in placer mining in the Hills during the season of 1876, exclusive of prospectors, who had already discovered the famous Homestake quartz lode, which has demonstrated to the world that the wealth of the Black Hills was not confined to its rich placer mines, and yet awaits the attention of capital to develop and operate the **more** expensive but enduring quartz mines.

The city of Deadwood, named after the gulch that made it famous, receiving its name from the tangle of dead and fallen timber filling the gulch, was organized April 26, 1876. The town of tents and log cabins, that in one short season numbered 5,000 souls, soon began to develop a permanent character. The town had not reached its third birthday when preparations were made to build brick business blocks, and the work went rapidly on. Few cities can show as much development in the building line in twenty-five years as Deadwood, and when the high price of bui



MASONIC TEMPLE.



INTERIOR ZOLLNER BROTHERS CO.'S STORE.

The pioneer clothiers, established business in a tent on Main street in 1876, and now have an up-to-date establishment, second to none in the state.



INTERIOR CLOTHING DEPARTMENT ZOLLNER BROS.' STORE.

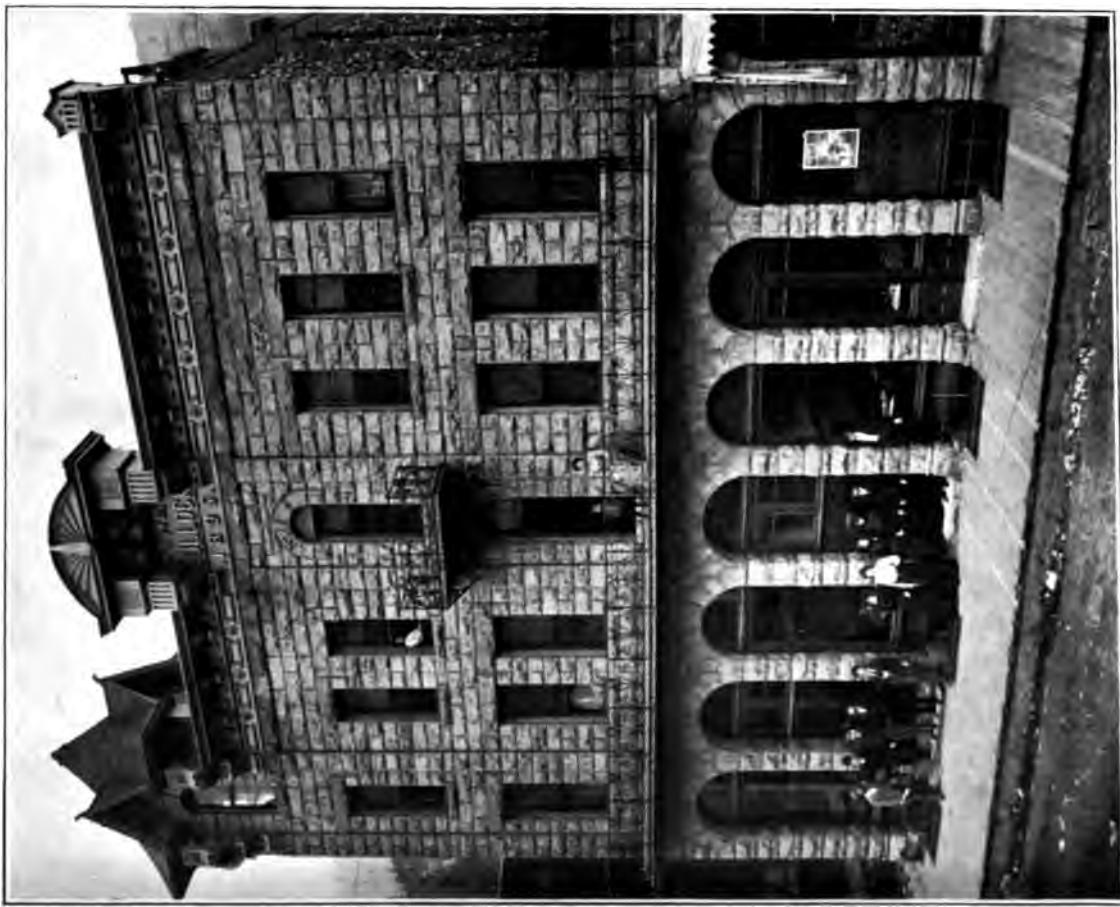
The largest exclusive furnishing establishment in the state, and the outcome of natural growth, resulting from low prices and honest dealing.



DEADWOOD—*Continued.*

considered it is indeed remarkable. At present there is under erection a magnificent hotel, which will add greatly to the comfort of tourists, as Deadwood is not only the commercial center but also the railroad center from which all points by rail can be easily reached. From here daily trips can be taken to several points of interest. Trains run every few minutes to Lead at a cost of 25 cents for the round trip, where the great Homestake mine may be visited, their 900 stamps pounding out nearly \$15,000 in gold daily, over \$4,000,000 annually. A trip to Lead over the "Scenic Wonder Line" of the Fremont, Elkhorn & Missouri Valley Railroad is one of the most enjoyable in the Hills, rivaling the scenery of the Alps in picturesqueness. A trip, also over their line, on an ore train to Bald Mountain and the town of Terry, at the foot of Terry peak, the highest point in the northern Hills, should also be taken, a permit for which can probably be obtained by applying for it at the offices of the company. Another day should be spent in a trip down Spearfish canon, the grandest canon of the Hills, the train leaving in the morning and reaching Spearfish for dinner, returning in the evening, making a day of sight-seeing long to be remembered, and everyone also should visit Crystal Cave and view the wonders and beauties of nature underground, for this two-storied country has a basement more splendid than a king's palace.

Deadwood has also been the pioneer city in chemical reduction and treatment for extracting the gold from the rich but refractory ore of the great Bald Mountain district, and her experiments and experience has benefited the whole Black Hills, reducing the cost of treatment and making valuable great quantities of low grade refractory ore that formerly was **worthless** because the extracting cost was more than the gold produced, only the rich refractory ore that could be profitably shipped to Omaha or Denver being available. Experiments for the reduction of these ores was begun in 1887 by Dr. Franklin R. Carpenter, the first dean of the School of Mines at Rapid City, whose public spirit and progressive ideas led him to believe that his work was broader than the mere teaching of mining and metallurgy in the school, and that the equipment of the metallurgical department should be used in experimenting with questions that puzzled the metallurgists of the Black Hills, and the low refractory ores so abundant in the Hills was certainly such a question. Finding that all the



BULLOCK HOTEL.

The leading hotel of Deadwood, strictly first-class in every particular. One of the most popular hotels in the Black Hills.



MAIN FLOOR—DEPARTMENT STORE OF JOHN C. HAINES (INC.)

This firm enjoys the distinction of operating the three largest department stores in the Black Hills, located at Deadwood, Rapid City and Keystone.



PIANO ROOMS OF E. C. HAWLEY.

For twelve years the only regular piano and organ dealer, covering the whole Black Hills. Handles also the "Angelus Orchestral" piano player, the oldest, greatest and best of them all.

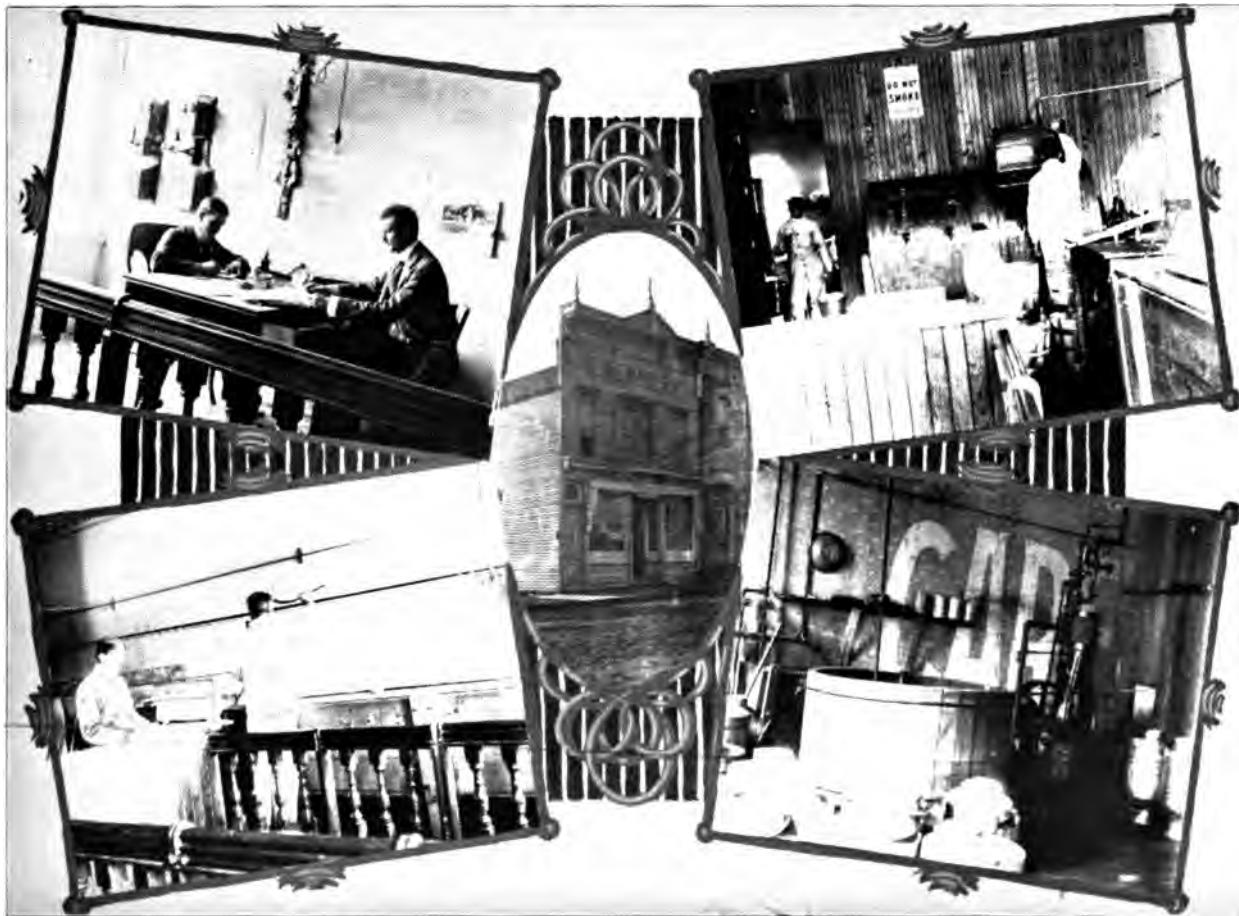


DEADWOOD—*Continued.*

cal processes then known required the roasting of the ore, the doctor concluded they might as well be smelted, but neither lead nor copper ore was then found in the Hills in sufficient quantities to smelt the gold ore. He began a series of experiments in 1889 with the material available, and after much labor and many discouragements, aided by the professors of metallurgy and chemistry at the School of Mines and Professor Theodor Knutzen, designer and constructor of the National Smelter at Rapid City, he perfected a process called matte smelting, using the limestone, so abundant in the Hills, to reduce the melted ore to a slag, and iron pyrites to produce a matte for collecting the gold and other metals.

Several prominent citizens of Deadwood took an interest in these experiments and with Messrs. W. H. and Joseph Swift of Wilmington, Delaware, constructed an experimental smelter on Whitewood gulch, below the town. The experimental runs proving entirely successful, the Deadwood and Delaware Smelting Company was formed and a custom plant built, equipped with the best machinery and started in July, 1891, with Dr. Carpenter as superintendent. This smelter has run continuously up to the present time with the exception of a few months during the panic of 1893, and a few weeks after the fire of March 10, 1898, when the building over the furnaces was entirely destroyed, but temporary platforms were built around the furnaces, they were set to work again and a steel structure erected over them.

Deadwood also built the first chlorination plant and the first cyanide plant in the Black Hills. The chlorination process has, however, been entirely supplanted by the cyanide process, which is a simpler process, not requiring roasting, an important item where fuel is expensive. The chlorination mill has been turned into a cyanide mill by the Horseshoe Gold Mining Company, and six large cyanide mills are now in operation at Deadwood, with two others building and several others operating in the neighboring gulches.



THE ELGIN CREAMERY.

This Creamery manufactures 15,000 pounds of butter daily, from cream shipped in sealed cans from the dairy farms of Nebraska. It furnishes fresh, pure butter for the Black Hills that consumes the entire product.



INTERIOR WILCOX PHARMACY.

Besides a general Drug and Prescription business, they are the only complete, wholesale and retail photographic supply house in Deadwood.



SMITH BLOCK.

Built and owned by F. D. Smith, Dealer in Feed and Fuel, offices and warehouse, with offices of The Smith and Hatch Lumber Company, occupy the main floor.



CRYSTAL CAVE.

The pack trains that left the Fort Pierre freight line at Postville, at the mouth of Elk creek, for Galena, one of the oldest mining camps in the Black Hills, following the trail up Elk creek canon, passed an open-mouthed cave lined with crystals, which was known to the early settlers as Crystal Cave, and attracted considerable attention, but being limited to a single room has been lost sight of by the sight-seeing public, its glory being entirely dimmed by the many rooms and the forty miles of crystallized passageways in its more recently discovered namesake.

The history of this underground wonderland begins in 1888, when "Three-Fingered Jim," a pioneer hunter and prospector, hunting mountain lions in the canon about a mile above the old cave, concluded that the lions were hiding in cavities in the side of the cliff, and interesting Mr. A. C. McBride, the present owner of the cave, and his brother, the three men began a reconnoissance of the face of the precipice that rises almost perpendicularly from the bed of the little mountain stream flowing through one of the most picturesque canons in the Black Hills. Searching the cliff for the expected den of the lions, and enjoying the pastime of watching boulders dash to the valley below, they discovered the cavity that proved to be the mouth of one of the most remarkable caves in the world.

Two years later Mr. A. C. McBride opened its beautiful subterranean caverns to the public. Its wonders must be seen to be comprehended. The interior is entirely crystallized, which in the light sparkles like diamonds, producing an effect of surpassing brilliancy, and to travel as long as one desires in this gorgeous display equalled by no crystal palace in the world, with endless variety of fantastic forms and ever-changing scenery is to receive an impression of the wealth of nature's resources seldom seen above ground. Not only do the ever-present crystals produce dazzling effects of superlative beauty, but wonderful stalactite and stalagmite formations with rivers and other forms of onyx mingle with the crystals and add their share to the variety of beauty and splendor.

The attractions are not all below ground in this romantic place, for no more 1
beautiful scenery is to be found in the Hills, and no more desirable place for a summer vac1



ELK CREEK CANON AT CRYSTAL CAVE.

Crystal Cave is eighteen miles from Deadwood by wagon road and a romantic ride of about forty by rail from Lead. Excursion rates are given during the season.



KNIFE BLADE ROCK.

This is one of the most unique rock formations in this canon of pictureque rocks and cliffs. It rises 110 feet above the track where the most abrupt curve in the Black Hills is made around it.



ABODE OF THE FAIRIES.

One of the beautiful views in Crystal Cave, showing Tower of Bable, an enormous stalagmite, and an invested forest of stalactites.



CRYSTAL CAVE—*Continued.*

be found than in the hospitable rustic home hotel with this genial host and hostess, surrounded by the wild and beautiful in nature.

The original opening of the cave being at an inaccessible place in the side of the precipice, a tunnel has been dug from near the hotel, intersecting the cave passage about 300 feet from the entrance. Passing through this tunnel we enter the crystallized passage of the cave and begin to see the wonders of nature underground. As the cave cannot all be seen in one trip, the visitor may take his choice of several routes, the Lake route, the Diamond Fields and the Klondike being the most traveled ones. The first room of importance is 100 feet long by 20 feet wide, called Seal Rocks, from a rock the form of a seal, perched on an eminence. Then through Poverty Flats, a room 400 feet long by 50 wide, without a support the entire length of the room, but in ages past the crystals fell to the floor, hence its name. A drop of 30 feet down Bunker Hill brings us to Pyramid room, 300x100 feet, where we see the first big box work, covered with crystals. Two hundred feet farther we enter Notre Dame and near by Cochran's Gallery, both gorgeously decorated with crystallized box work. On 300 feet brings us to G. A. R. Hall, where the form of an eagle with outstretched wings guards the place. Down Rip Van Winkle's Stairway, a rocky descent of 100 feet, brings us to Crystal Fountain, where a delightful surprise greets us in a delightfully cool drink of the purest water. Three hundred feet beyond we come to Dripstone Paradise, where a unique formation of dripstone is seen, of onyx formation, resembling an enormous bunch of crackerjack. And so we may go on from one wonder to another as long as strength permits, and we realize when tired nature demands a return to the hotel that the half has not only not been told, but has not been seen.



THE CHIMES.
A beautiful cluster of stalactites, upon which the guide elicits beautiful melodies.



CRYSTALIZED WALLS.

Showing the crystallization that pertains throughout the cave, making the various rooms sparkle in the calcium light.



NATURAL HISTORY SPECIMENS.

Black Hills Natural History and Curio Establishment. Wholesale and Retail Indian
Relics, Baskets, Elk Teeth, Minerals, Fossils, Arrow Heads, Photos, Etc.
Send 5c for price catalogue, of 100,000 specimens.
L. W. Stilwell, Deadwood, S. D.

LEAD.

Gold mining began in the Black Hills, as it usually does, with placer mining—the washing from the gravel of the gold that has been caught in nature's sluices, the creek beds, from the disintegration of the gold-bearing rock, which has been washed down the valley, leaving the heavy precious metal in its wake. Its presence indicates the existence of rich bodies of ore in the hillsides up the stream, and it seems to be not only nature's kind invitation to search deeper for the precious metal, but also her wise provision for the supply of the gold-seeker until he can prepare for mining the deeper and more permanent supply of the much coveted metal, for the pioneer gold-seeker, with his pick, pan and shovel, is not equipped to extract the gold from the flinty quartz.

The gold pan is exclusively a prospector's utensil, as its use is too slow for actual mining, and as soon as gold is discovered in quantity the miner immediately constructs a sluice box if there is sufficient running water, and a cradle if water is scarce. The latter consists of a sloping canvas bottomed box on rockers, usually with an upper and lower compartment. The upper part is filled with gravel, water poured in and the cradle rocked until the gravel is washed out and the gold caught in the meshes or behind slats placed across the bottom for that purpose.

A sluice is a long box, through which a stream of water is made to flow, with slats nailed across, or a false bottom filled with auger holes, for the gold to catch in. The gravel is shoveled into the box and the stream washes out the gravel, leaving the heavier gold caught behind the slats or in the auger holes.

The first year of mining was naturally devoted to searching for placer gold in the streams and gulches, that returned a rich reward to the thousands who washed the gravel beds for nuggets and dust; but with a miner on every 300 feet of available stream, the supply must naturally soon be exhausted.

Early in the year of 1876 experienced prospectors began the search for quartz mines, that resulted in finding the lead that has become famous as the greatest gold mine in the world, and around which has grown up the largest and richest city in the Black Hills.

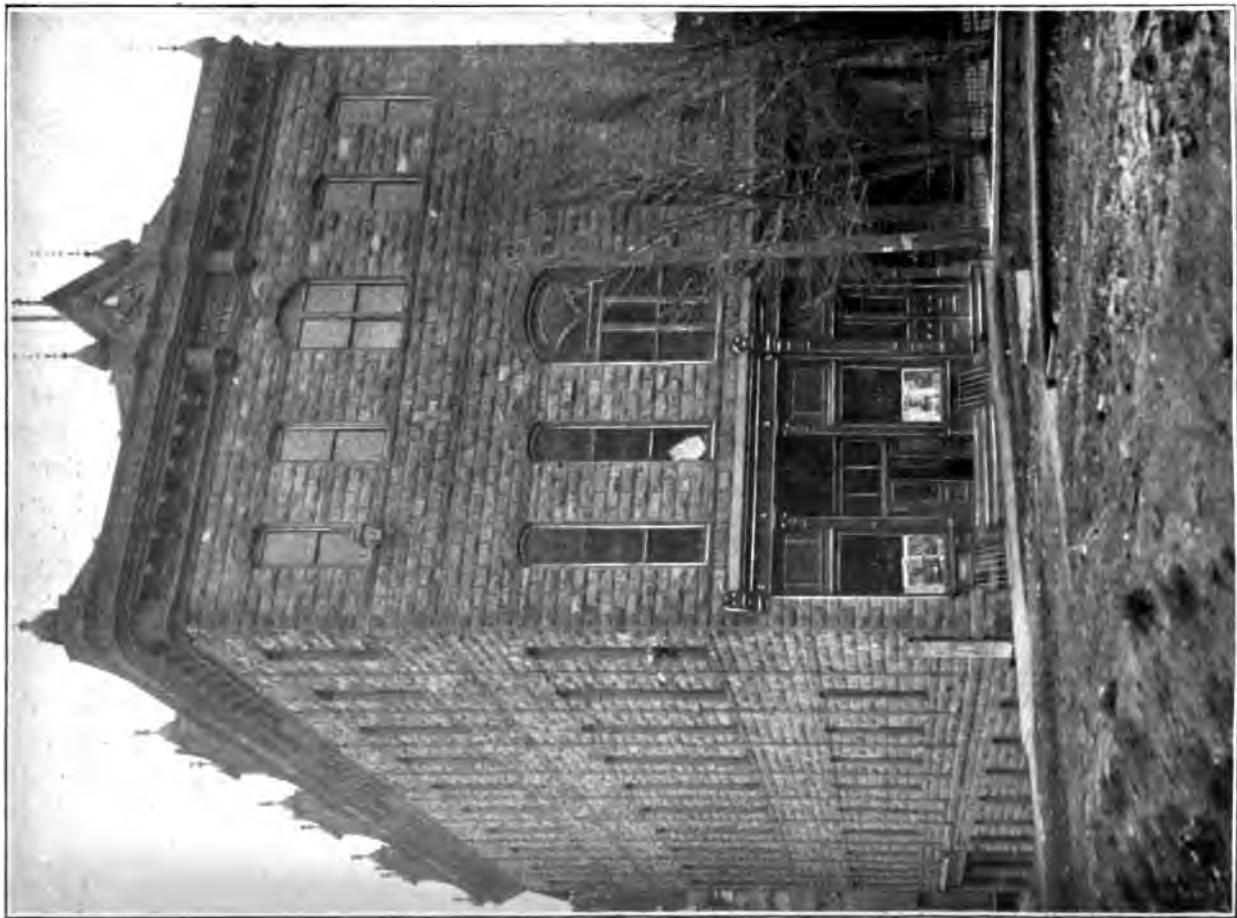


LEAD CITY, S. D.

The home of the Homestake mine, the greatest gold mine in the world, elevation one mile above the sea. A city of 10,000 inhabitants, situated three miles from Deadwood.



MAIN STREET, LEAD, S. D.



MINERS' UNION BUILDING.

The upper part of this building is occupied by the opera house. The first floor and basement is occupied by the grocery store of John Esterbrook, carrying one of the best lines of high grade groceries in the city.



LEAD—*Continued.*

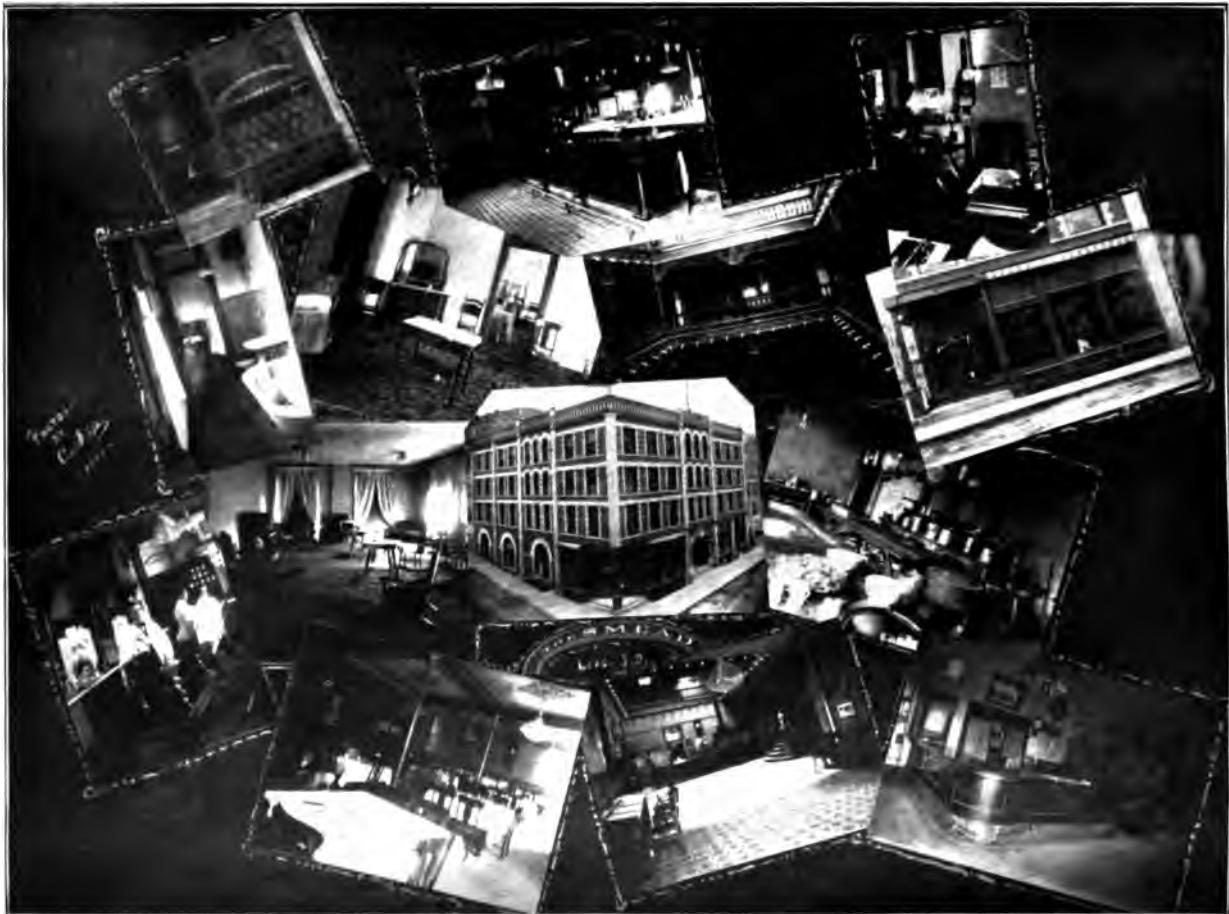
The great mine now operated by the Homestake Mining Company was discovered and located as several claims and purchased by the company as it grew in power and wealth. The first purchase was the Homestake mine, discovered in April, 1876, and located by Fred and Moses Manuel, who also later located the Deadwood-Terry and Old Abe mines and took as partners Alexander Engh and Henry Harney. Soon afterward the Highland was discovered by M. Cavanaugh and the Golden Star by "Smoky" Jones.

During the following summer, while placer mining was at its height, the owners of these claims built an araster, which demonstrated the wealth of their find and inspired the building of a couple of small stamp mills before the coming spring.

The late Hon. George Hearst, James B. Haggin, the mining king of California, and his illustrious partner, the late Lloyd Tevis, became interested in the Black Hills, and after sending a trusted agent to investigate the rumors that had reached beyond the Rockies, purchased their share in the Homestake mine from the Manuel brothers and Alexander Engh for about \$85,000. Later they bought the remaining portion of the mine for \$55,000. To this purchase was added the Golden Star mine about the close of the year, the Highland and Old Abe the following year, a little later the Deadwood-Terry and De Smet mines on the other side of the divide in Terraville and Central, with other adjoining claims, covering the largest vein of gold yet discovered in the Black Hills, which, with all the water available, will require another century to work out, as, at a depth of only 1,200 feet, all the ore that can be milled in thirty-five years is now in sight.

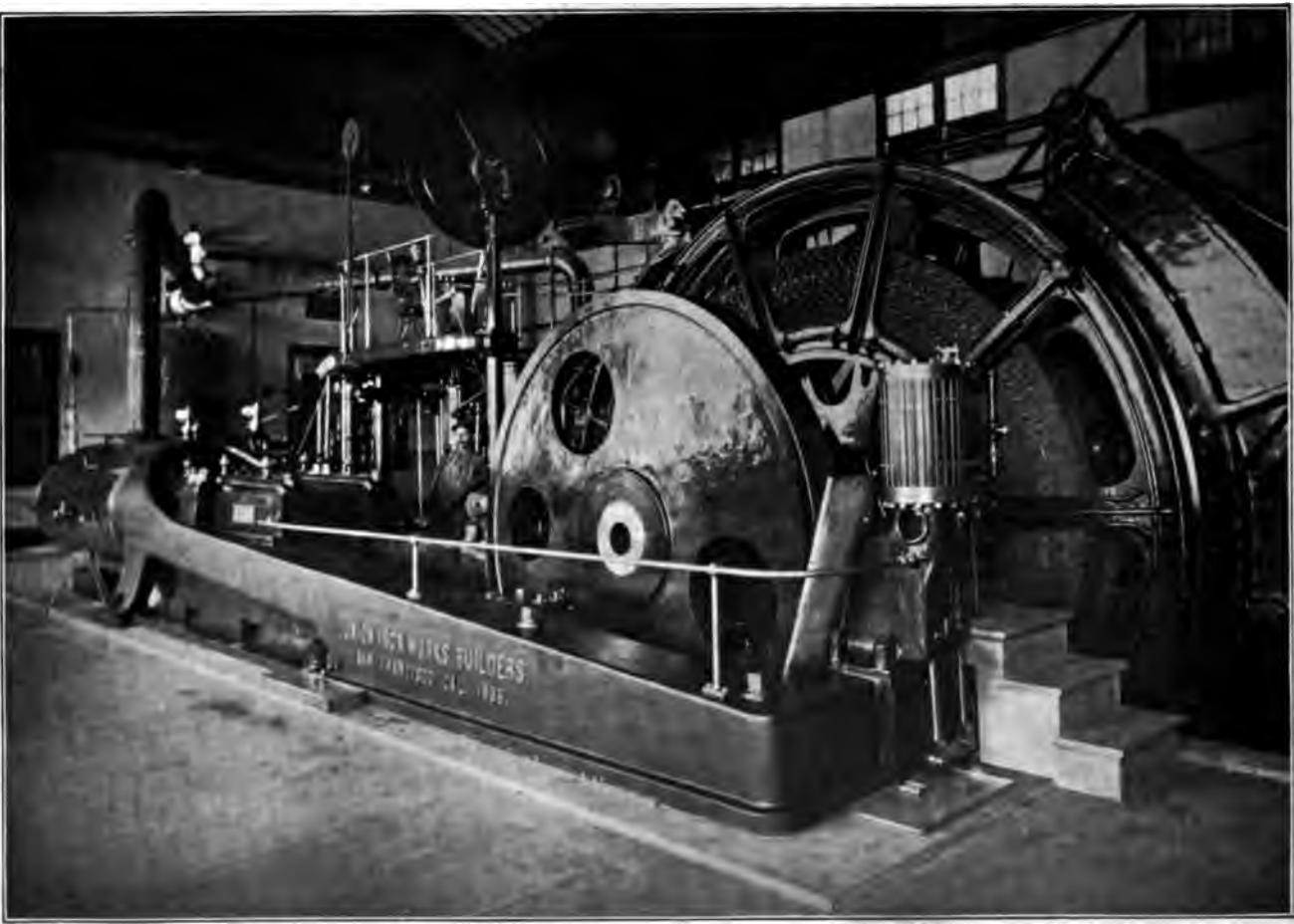
With profound faith in their holdings, these enterprising men lost no time in starting an eighty-stamp mill on its way to the Hills, sending it by rail to Cheyenne, Wyo., and contracting with Cuthbertson and Young, who are still residents of Deadwood, for its transportation to the new gold fields for 6 cents per pound, or \$32,000 for the entire mill. This material reached the mine the next spring and the mill was started July 1, one year from the beginning of operations.

Having secured all the territory necessary for permanent operation, these wise men immediately secured all the available water rights and a large area of timber for use 2,000,000 feet of which is annually used to safely timber the tunnels, stopes and c



THE SMEAD.

A strictly first-class Residential, Tourist and Commercial Hotel, noted for its fine cuisine and extra cared for rooms, 100 rooms, 25 en suite, with bath. All modern equipment, large well lighted sample room for commercial men.



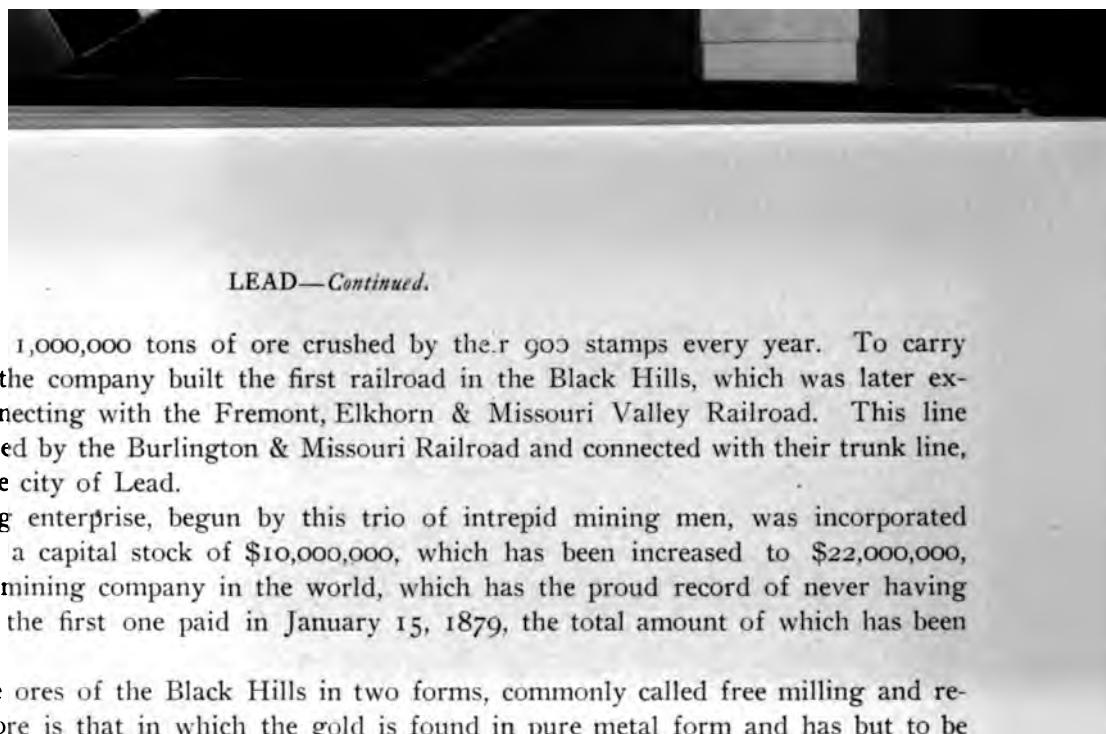
INTERIOR ELLISON HOIST.

This new hoist of the Homestake mine is the finest piece of machinery in the Black Hills, capable of reaching down and raising ten tons from 3,000 feet below the surface.



PLUMA MINING COMPANY'S MILL.

The Pluma, 90 acres, are in the heart of the Homestake territory with unlimited ore
same as the Homestake. It will pay dividends for generations to come.



LEAD—*Continued.*

removing the more than 1,000,000 tons of ore crushed by their 900 stamps every year. To carry this timber to the mine the company built the first railroad in the Black Hills, which was later extended to Piedmont, connecting with the Fremont, Elkhorn & Missouri Valley Railroad. This line has recently been purchased by the Burlington & Missouri Railroad and connected with their trunk line, bringing their road to the city of Lead.

This great mining enterprise, begun by this trio of intrepid mining men, was incorporated November 5, 1877, with a capital stock of \$10,000,000, which has been increased to \$22,000,000, making the largest gold mining company in the world, which has the proud record of never having missed a dividend since the first one paid in January 15, 1879, the total amount of which has been more than \$12,000,000.

Gold exists in the ores of the Black Hills in two forms, commonly called free milling and refractory. Free milling ore is that in which the gold is found in pure metal form and has but to be separated from the ore and gathered together. Refractory ore is that in which the gold is in a decomposed state and must be restored to metal form by chemical process or heat at the same time that it is separated from the ore. The Homestake mine is essentially a free milling ore, only a small fraction being refractory. The ore is mined in 100-foot drifts; that is, a shaft is sunk 100 feet lower than the previous drift, and a tunnel opened lengthwise of the lead. The ore is mined from above and dropped into the cars, and the space cleared is filled with timbers, until the 100 feet are all mined down; then another drift 100 feet lower is opened and worked in the same way. The cars are hauled to the hoist by mules, and are then hoisted to the surface at the top of the hill and the ore is dropped down through one process after another until the gold reaches the assay office at the foot of the hill. As the ore comes out of the mines it is in the form of slate-colored rock and quartz, in chunks as large as a man can lift. The car is pushed from the hoist around to the crushers, which are large coffee mill shaped machines, located in a pit a dozen feet below the car track. They grind the ore into bits not larger than a goose egg, and they chew up the hard, flinty rock as easily as coffee mill grinds coffee. The ore falls from the crushers into cars and is run from the low of the hoist to the upper story of the stamp mill, a little farther down the hill, and is dumped



THE S. R. SMITH'S FURNITURE STORE.

S. R. Smith is the pioneer furniture dealer of Lead. His business has grown from a small beginning until it now covers four floors, and fills several warehouses.



DEPARTMENT STORE OF J. A. BERGER.

Established 1897 in a room 22x60 feet. Now occupies above building with floor space of over 14,000 square feet and containing one of the largest stocks of General Merchandise in the Black Hills.



LEAD STEAM LAUNDRY.
Wash Room, Ironing Department, Assorting Department.

LEAD—*Continued.*

hopper which feeds the ore to the stamps. The stamps are monster pestles, 100 standing in a row on each side of the building, and are constantly lifting and falling into large mortars, through which flows a stream of water, and as the rock is reduced to powder it is washed out of the mortar in the form of very muddy water, passing through a screen and down over a series of aprons coated with quicksilver, that attracts the fine particles of gold and holds it on the apron. When the quicksilver has taken sufficient gold to make it a paste it is scraped from the apron, and this mercury and metal, called amalgam, is squeezed dry in a chamois skin, looking like a ball of tin. Twice a month this amalgam is taken to the assay office, where it is placed in a crucible, the mercury vaporized by heat, passing through a tube in the top of the crucible down into a tub of water which condenses it. When this part of the process is complete the quicksilver is in the bottom of the tub of water ready for use again and the gold is left in the bottom of the crucible. It now has a porous, spongy appearance, being filled with dross. It is next placed in a kettle in a furnace and melted, the dross rising to the top is skimmed off and the pure metal poured into a mould and when cooled is a veritable gold brick, ready for the United States mint, weighing between 1,900 and 2,000 ounces and worth about \$18 an ounce.

Their 900 stamps “never sleep,” but drop constantly upon the ore from one year’s end to the other, and are divided into six separate mills, from 100 to 200 in each mill. Each stamp is capable of pulverizing four tons of ore in twenty-four hours, making 3,600 tons per day or 1,314,000 tons per annum. To feed these incessant pulverizers and prepare for the mint their precious product, requires an army of 1,600 to 2,500 men. In twenty-five years these workers have excavated 100 miles of tunnels, and have handled with human hands 40,000,000,000 pounds of gold ore that has put into the mints of our country the enormous sum of \$90,000,000.

The busy, bustling, up-to-date city of Lead gives little evidence at its twenty-fifth anniversary of the chaotic character of its childhood, when, like Topsy and Boston, it “just growed up.” Each new arrival staked for himself a new lot and erected his tent or cabin, until the settlement, on the ground now covered by the noisy Homestake mills, arose to the proportions that demanded a name and was christened Washington. Many arrivals at “the New Lead” caused the bounds to extend



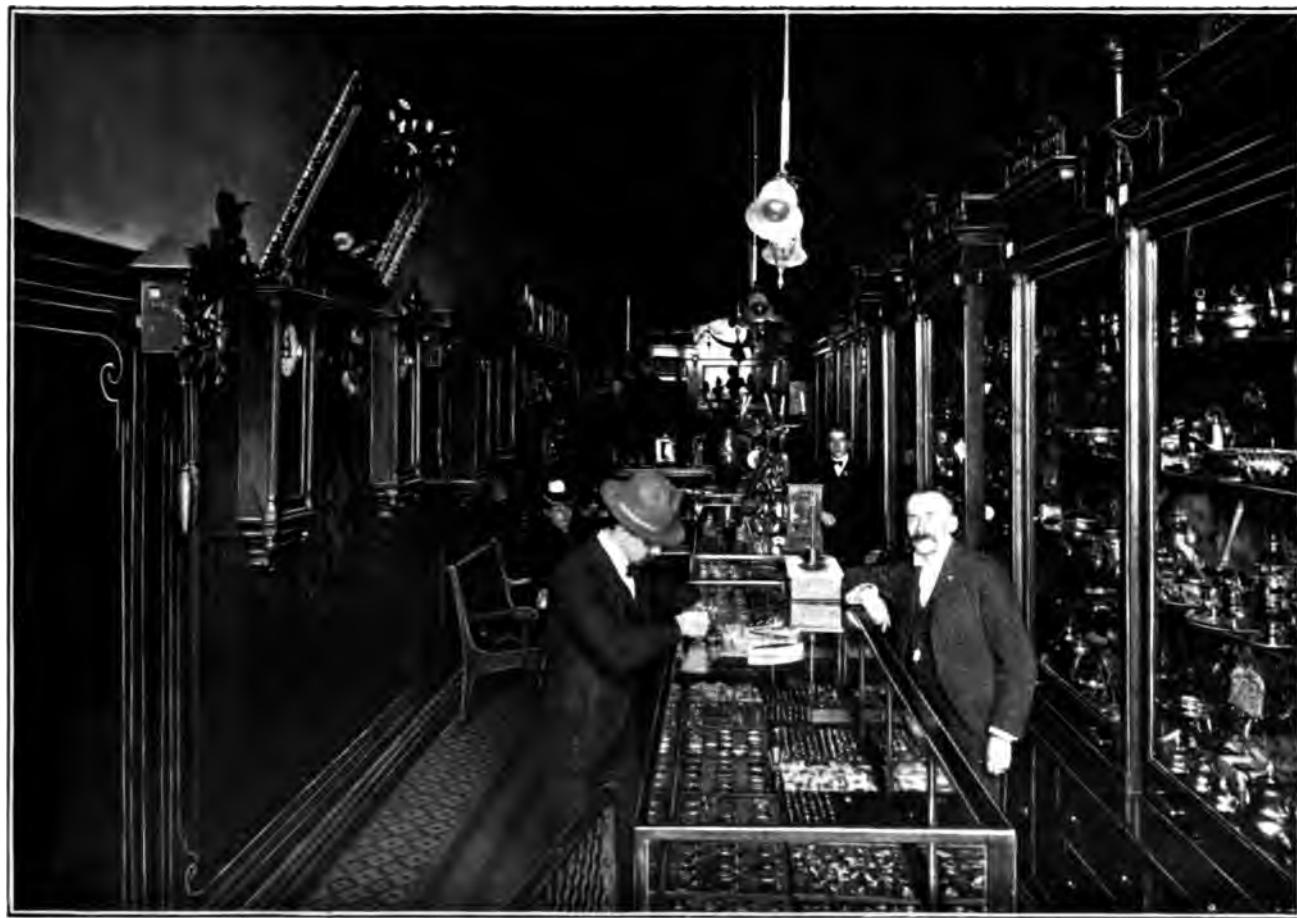
INTERIOR OF GROCERY STORE OF P. A. GUSHURST.

Mr. Gushurst opened the first grocery store in Lead Aug. 10, 1876, and has shown his ability by holding a large share of the grocery trade, being still one of the leading grocers of the city.



INTERIOR OF DRUG STORE OF W. R. DICKENSON.

The finest and best equipped drug store in the Black Hills. Mr. Dickenson is a veteran in the drug business and enjoys a large and profitable trade.



INTERIOR OF JEWELRY STORE OF WOLFE FINK.

Mr. Fink has occupied this jewelery store for 20 years and is therefore the pioneer jeweler of Lead. He carries a large and well assorted stock of jewelery, diamonds and watches.



LEAD—*Continued.*

farther up the gulch, soon covering the lower portion of Main street. Its enterprising citizens began to realize the possibilities of a future city and the need of system and order, when a private corporation was formed, by which the town was governed until 1890 under the name of Lead City (pronounced *leed*, a mining term meaning vein or lode.)

The first frame building erected was the blacksmith shop on the corner of Main and Mill streets, which, after a quarter of a century of usefulness, has, the present season, been torn down to give place for the new depot under erection by the Fremont, Elkhorn & Missouri Valley Railroad, which has completed an extension of its line from Deadwood to Lead, rivaling in scenic beauty the finest routes in the Black Hills, with its terminal in the most central part of the city. The first grocery store was opened by Lee & Patterson, followed only two weeks later by another store by P. A. Gushurst on the corner now occupied by the department store of J. A. Berger. Mr. Gushurst opened his store August 10, 1876, and is still one of the leading grocers of the city.

The first furniture store was opened and is still successfully conducted by S. R. Smith, having increased from a small pioneer store to four floors in a double building, with several warehouses carrying the overflow stock. When the Elkhorn Railroad reached Buffalo Gap in 1889 Mr. Smith was on the ground with a branch furniture store, erected the first building put up in the town, and sold furniture outdoors for a month before lumber could be procured for shelter.

A prosperous Miners' Union has existed in the city for twenty-five years, which now numbers more than 400 members and has erected the finest business block in the city, a three-story block of Black Hills calico sandstone, at a cost of \$68,000.

Mrs. Hearst has given to the city a fine and much appreciated free library and reading room, also a free kindergarten, both of which have won for her the sincere gratitude of her citizens.

Public instruction, which began with a private school by Miss Graham, in a log cabin on Bleeker street, has kept pace with the growth of the city and modern methods and boasts the finest public school building in the Black Hills.

In 1890 the town was incorporated, the superfluous "city" dropped from its nomenclature, : now passes by the simple name Lead.



Every resident and visitor of Lead should enjoy a box of candy from W. E. Cowin's Candy Kitchen. Mr. Cowin also makes a specialty of fine ice cream, Mother's Bread and delicious pastries.



TERRY, S. D., ORE TRAIN BOUND FOR DEADWOOD.

Terry is an active mining town at the foot of Terry Peak and Bald Mountain, where the ore treated in Deadwood is mostly mined.



FOOT BALL TEAM, SPEARFISH NORMAL.

Special attention is given to athletics at the State Normal School. A new park has been fitted up for tennis and football, with grand stand. Fine golf links are also laid out.

SPEARFISH

The town of Spearfish is but sixteen miles from Deadwood, as the stage coach goes daily to and fro, but the railroad wriggles this sixteen miles into forty of the wildest, most romantic scenery in the Black Hills, requiring four hours to traverse, if there is not more than the usual amount of freight traffic to transact, and perhaps a couple of hours more if there is. Starting south, in the opposite direction from our destination, we follow up the main line to Englewood, where an extraordinary time is spent in switching, coaling and watering the thirsty engine. The passenger coach, a combination car, one-third baggage, one-third closed coach and one-third observation car, is turned on a Y and we start up the grade for the divide between Bald Mountain and Terry Peak, at the foot of which is the town of Terry. This is the famous Bald Mountain ore fields where much of the gold ore treated at Deadwood is mined. The panoramic view from this elevation is fine indeed. In a line toward the foothills lie the towns of Terry, Lead and Deadwood, the latter only seven miles away, which we left two hours ago, while beyond rises Bear Butte, and as far as the eye can see extend the vast plains of South Dakota. A little further on is the town of Portland, and then, passing through a deep rock cut, we cross the divide, 6,500 feet above the level of the sea, and obtain a fine view of the canon below and the pine-covered hills as far as the eye can reach.

At the foot of the precipice, 1,300 feet below, so near that one imagines he might easily throw a stone to it, lies our track; but with the usual perverseness of the country our engine is again headed away from our destination and the communicative conductor tells us we must travel seven miles to gain that 1,300 feet. The bottom of the canon reached and a horseshoe curve made to get our engine at last headed toward Spearfish, the train stops at Elmore, the uppermost town in the canon. We are still farther from Spearfish than when we started three hours ago, but they have been hours of pleasure and interest and the best is yet to come. The endless variety of fantastic forms of yellow limestone rock, towering a thousand feet on either side, the light green foliage of birch intermingled with the dark green of the spruce and pine on the hillsides, and t



TOWN OF SPEARFISH, S. D.



SOUTH DAKOTA STATE NORMAL SCHOOL.

This building was erected in 1887 at a cost to the state, including furnishings, of \$30,000.
It is a three-story building, 70x80 feet, and a model of comfort and convenience.



YOUNG WOMEN'S HALL.

This building is 62x102 feet, five stories high, containing a well equipped kitchen, dining room and laundry. Has a bath and toilet room on every floor and the students' rooms are all suites of two and three rooms each.



SPEARFISH—*Continued.*

Spearfish river, sparkling over the rocks in its variety of cascades and rapids, with a halt for a special look at Spearfish Falls, make a never-to-be-forgotten impression of the beautiful in nature.

The town of Spearfish was organized because of the fine location for a city and the fertility of the valley watered by the never failing Spearfish river, by some of the early emigrants in 1876. A large company came in from Montana early in the spring and were so attracted by the possibilities of agriculture in the rich, well watered valley, that many of them made locations and settled down, building a block-house for defense against the hostile Sioux, and platting the town. Their crops were sure and abundant, and with potatoes forty cents a pound, as a medicine against scurvy in the mining camps, and prices of all produce high, the community has never failed to prosper. Several of the large cattlemen of the outside ranges make this their home, and many others reside here because of the superior educational advantages that are not excelled in the state. Some of the best hunting and fishing grounds in the Hills are in the adjacent hills and canons, and if one seeks rest and recreation no more desirable place can be found. A government fish hatchery is located here for the production of brook trout, the pure spring water being especially suited to their culture.

The finest fruit in the Black Hills is raised at Spearfish, much of the credit for which belongs to President F. L. Cook of the State Normal School, who has spent much time and expense in testing and experimenting to ascertain the varieties best suited to this climate and soil, and who has a fine small fruit farm of several acres, raising strawberries, raspberries, gooseberries, currants and blackberries of the finest quality.

The first brick block erected in the town is the one occupied by the Bank of Spearfish, erected in 1883. The locating of the State Normal School in 1885 brightened the prospects of the town and stimulated permanent building, resulting in good, substantial business blocks and residences, which, with the luxuriant foliage, resulting from the complete system of irrigation throughout the town, makes it a picturesque place.

The South Dakota State Normal School began at Spearfish in 1885 with Prof. [] as the only teacher, and fourteen pupils. Two years later it moved into their new buildin



ASSEMBLY ROOM.

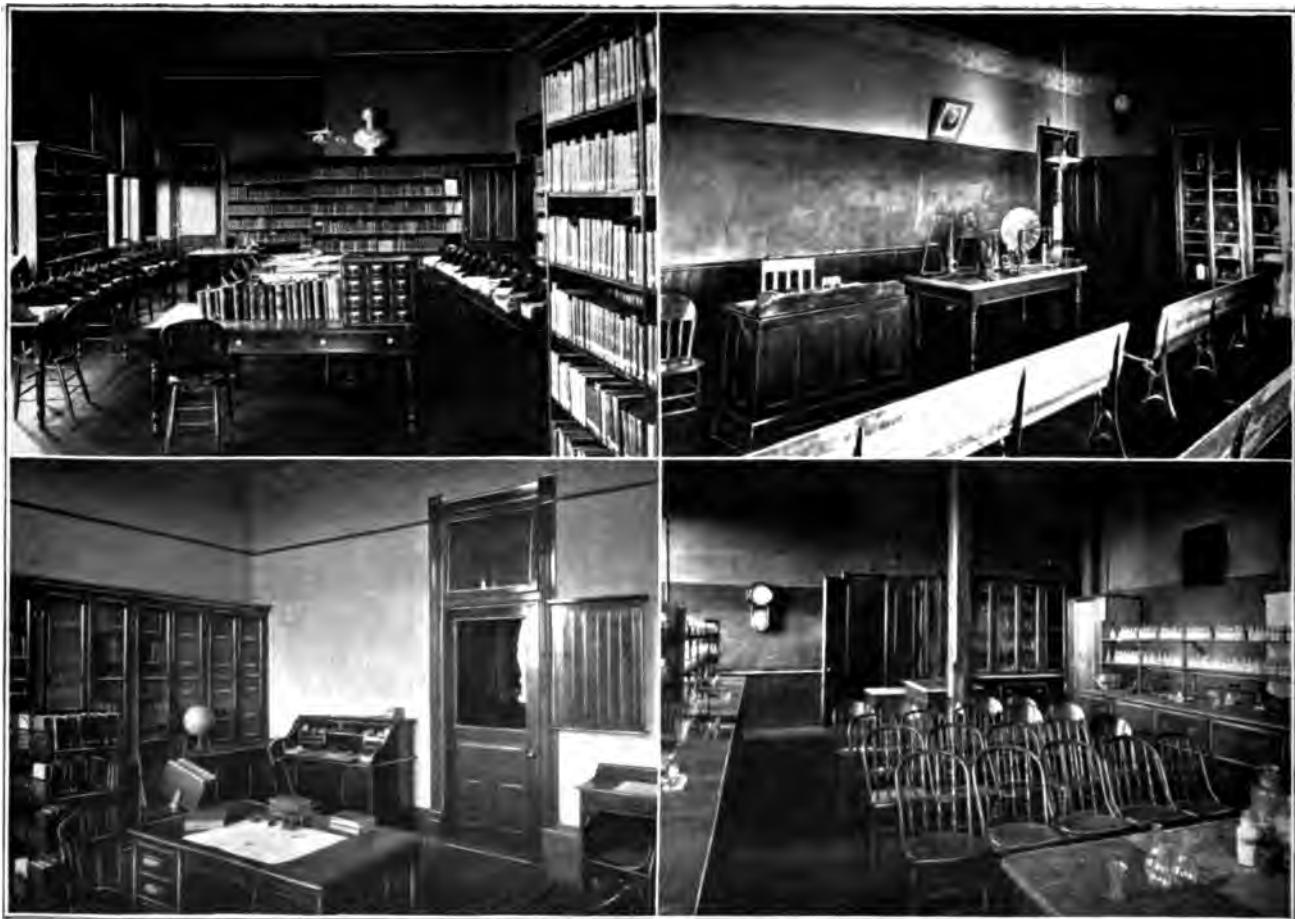
This is the main school room in which the pupils prepare their lessons and from which they pass to the recitation rooms of the various teachers.



INTERIOR VIEWS SPEARFISH NORMAL.

*President's Office.
Students' Suite.*

*Matron's Rooms.
Parlors.*



INTERIOR VIEWS SPEARFISH NORMAL.

Library.
Office Superintendent Training School.

Class Room, Physics, Geology, etc.
Chemical Laboratory.



SPEARFISH—*Continued.*

teachers and one hundred and twenty-five pupils, and its progress under the management and self-sacrificing efforts of Prof. Cook has been steady and continual, which reflects all the more credit when the small chance in the beginning is considered, only \$7,000 being appropriated for building and running expenses for two years, and \$5,000 for the running expenses for the next two years, the difficulties of the situation being augmented many fold by the apathy of the citizens in not supporting the work as loyally as would naturally be expected. The election of Hon. John Wolzum to the state legislature in 1887 resulted in securing through his efforts an appropriation of \$25,000 for the erection of a suitable building, and with success and money in sight the citizens awakened to the importance of the work. The new building was erected and occupied in November, 1887, and with the acknowledged ability of the faculty well established, the school found itself on a permanent basis. It now has a faculty of fourteen strong teachers, with wide experience and professional training. The course of instruction extends through five years, and embraces work suitable for all grades of students, from those barely prepared to get a country teacher's certificate to those who have had the advantage of a college course and need only professional training.

The school is designed for the training of teachers. This primary purpose is never lost sight of, but at the same time it would be difficult to find a better college preparatory school, and it is not easy to see how the first year's course can be improved upon for a business course. In that year much careful attention is given to composition, mental arithmetic, business arithmetic, elementary natural science by laboratory methods, penmanship, drawing, commercial geography, reading, spelling and typewriting. These are the subjects that every student preparing for business should be seeking to know. They are taught better in this school than in any commercial college. In the subsequent work of the school, there is not a thing but would be of great value for the prospective mechanic, merchant, lawyer, doctor and farmer, as well as teacher. For all young men and women, whatever calling they may expect to follow, there is nothing so effective in developing mental power, elevating character, and preparing for intelligent citizenship as the professional work in a good normal school. The ~~pr~~ teaching under supervision is the most valuable discipline.



COMMERCIAL ROOM.

In this room are taught Drawing, Penmanship, Bookkeeping, and other subjects pertaining to a thorough business course.



SAWMILL OF J. E. BLAINE—HILL CITY.

Established in 1895. Mr. Blaine operates two well-equipped mills, one at Hill City and one at Spearfish. Cutting mining timber to order is a specialty. Offices at Spearfish, S. D.



RUSSELL BLOCK—BUILT 1890.

Photo by Sanford.

The Spearfish Furniture Co. make a specialty of Souvenir Goods, Queensware and Photographs of Spearfish Canon. Mrs. G. W. Holmes has been in business five years, starting in 1897, and enjoys a well merited patronage.



SPEARFISH—*Continued.*

A choice library of several thousand volumes, including the finest reference library in the state, belongs to the school. While the desirability of supplying good reading for leisure hours has not been overlooked in the selection of books, the main purpose has been to provide the means of pursuing the branches prescribed in the course of study. A reading room is maintained by the school which is perhaps the most complete in the state. It contains files of about one hundred of the leading periodicals. This reading room is accessible to students at nearly all hours of the day, and is an important means of growth in intelligent grasp of leading questions of the day. It is very helpful in the work of the literary and debating society.

The school has a collection of several thousand specimens, but it is desirable that this be largely increased. Cases have been provided for storing and displaying any donations made. The school will pay the freight on interesting and valuable additions, and proper acknowledgment will be made in the circular and by placing the donor's name on the label. Friends of the school, graduates and students are earnestly solicited to aid in enlarging the collection.

The completion of the beautiful and commodious Young Woman's Hall, which has now been used for one year with the greatest satisfaction to all concerned, is the most important event in the history of the school since the erection of the main school building in 1887. This building reduces the cost of a course in the school more than one-third and furnishes a delightful and healthful home for a large number of students. It is of stone, 102 by 62 feet, and three stories high, besides basement and attic, which practically add two more stories. The students' rooms are in suites, each suite consisting of a sleeping room and a study, connected by an archway. The rooms vary somewhat in size, but average about twelve feet square. Each suite has the following furniture, all of extra quality: Iron bedstead, spring mattress, pillows, dresser, washstand, towels, bowl and pitcher, water pitcher and glasses, toilet set, wardrobe, study table, book case, chairs, portieres for the archway, and a Brussels rug for the study. The rooms are all heated by steam and wired for electric lights, which will be used if arrangement can be made with the Spearfish Electric Light Company. Each suite of rooms is to be occupied by two students. All the rooms in the building except four sleeping rooms are side rooms. There is a water-closet and a bath room on every floor.



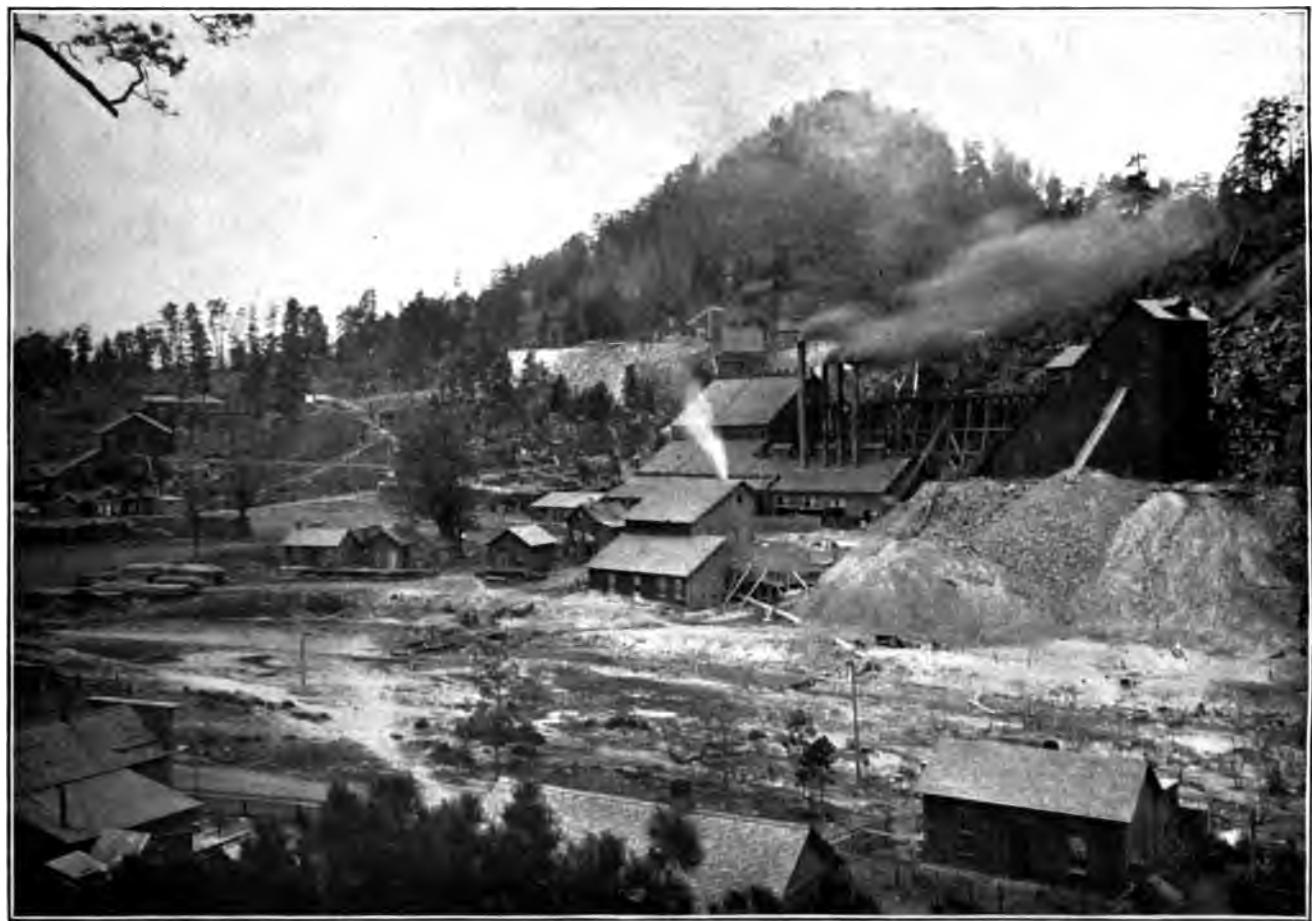
BANK OF SPEARFISH.

Established 1882. Pres., L. W. Valentine. Vice-Pres., Henry Keets. Cashier, J. E. Summers. Asst. Cashier, G. F. Stebbins.



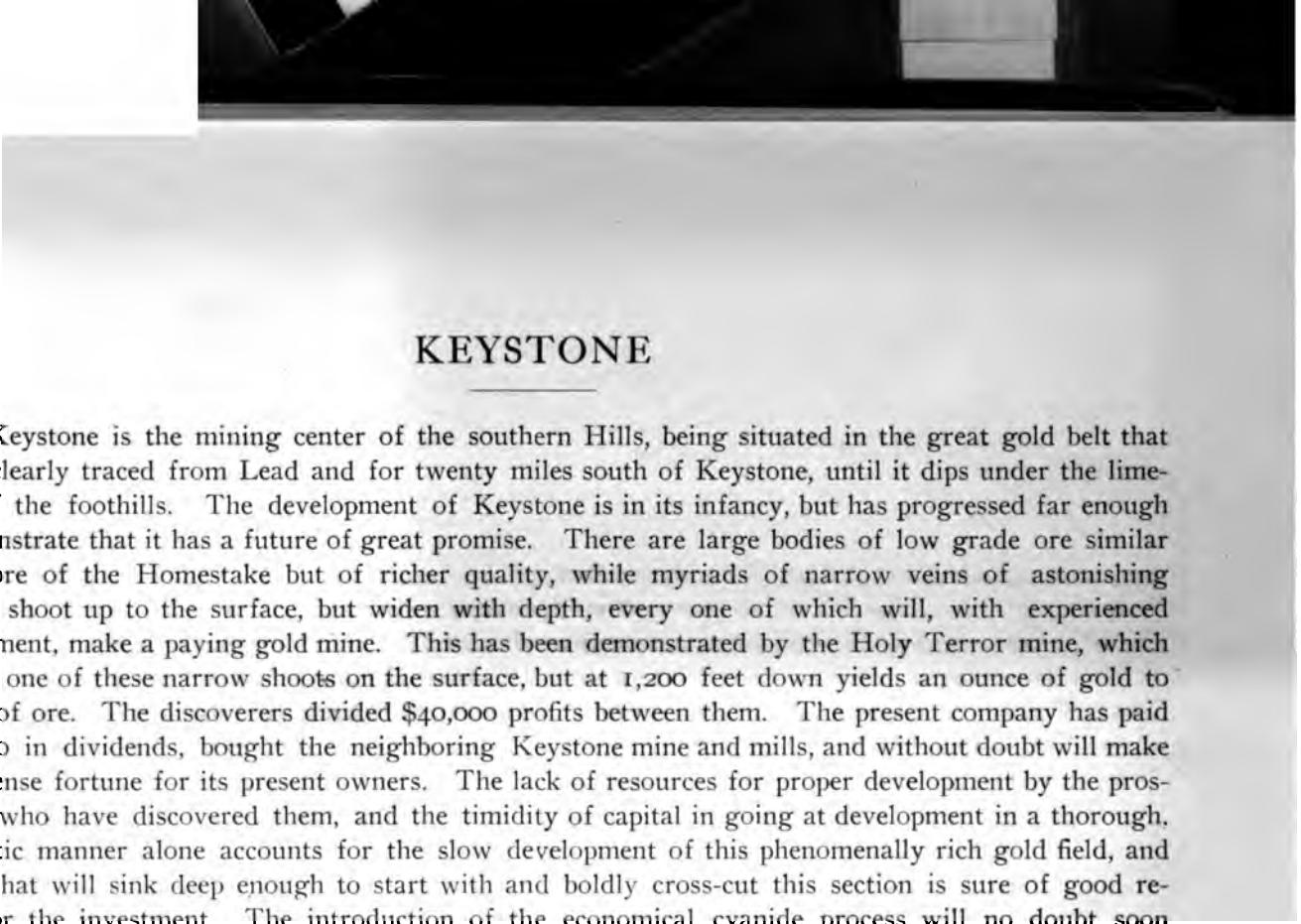
THE WOLZMUTH BLOCK.

John Wolzmuth came to the Black Hills in 1876 and has been in the hardware business at Spearfish since 1891. He has one of the most complete stocks of Hardware and Farm Machinery in the Hills.



HOLY TERROR MINE.

The most widely known mine in the Southern Hills, noted for its exceedingly rich ore.
The President, Mr. R. B. Hughs, is a pioneer newspaper man of the Black
Hills, and one of the most experienced mine operators.



KEYSTONE

Keystone is the mining center of the southern Hills, being situated in the great gold belt that can be clearly traced from Lead and for twenty miles south of Keystone, until it dips under the limestone of the foothills. The development of Keystone is in its infancy, but has progressed far enough to demonstrate that it has a future of great promise. There are large bodies of low grade ore similar to the ore of the Homestake but of richer quality, while myriads of narrow veins of astonishing richness shoot up to the surface, but widen with depth, every one of which will, with experienced management, make a paying gold mine. This has been demonstrated by the Holy Terror mine, which was but one of these narrow shoots on the surface, but at 1,200 feet down yields an ounce of gold to the ton of ore. The discoverers divided \$40,000 profits between them. The present company has paid \$200,000 in dividends, bought the neighboring Keystone mine and mills, and without doubt will make an immense fortune for its present owners. The lack of resources for proper development by the prospectors who have discovered them, and the timidity of capital in going at development in a thorough, systematic manner alone accounts for the slow development of this phenomenally rich gold field, and capital that will sink deep enough to start with and boldly cross-cut this section is sure of good returns for the investment. The introduction of the economical cyanide process will no doubt soon induce this investment of capital and make the Keystone district yet more famous in the gold mining world.

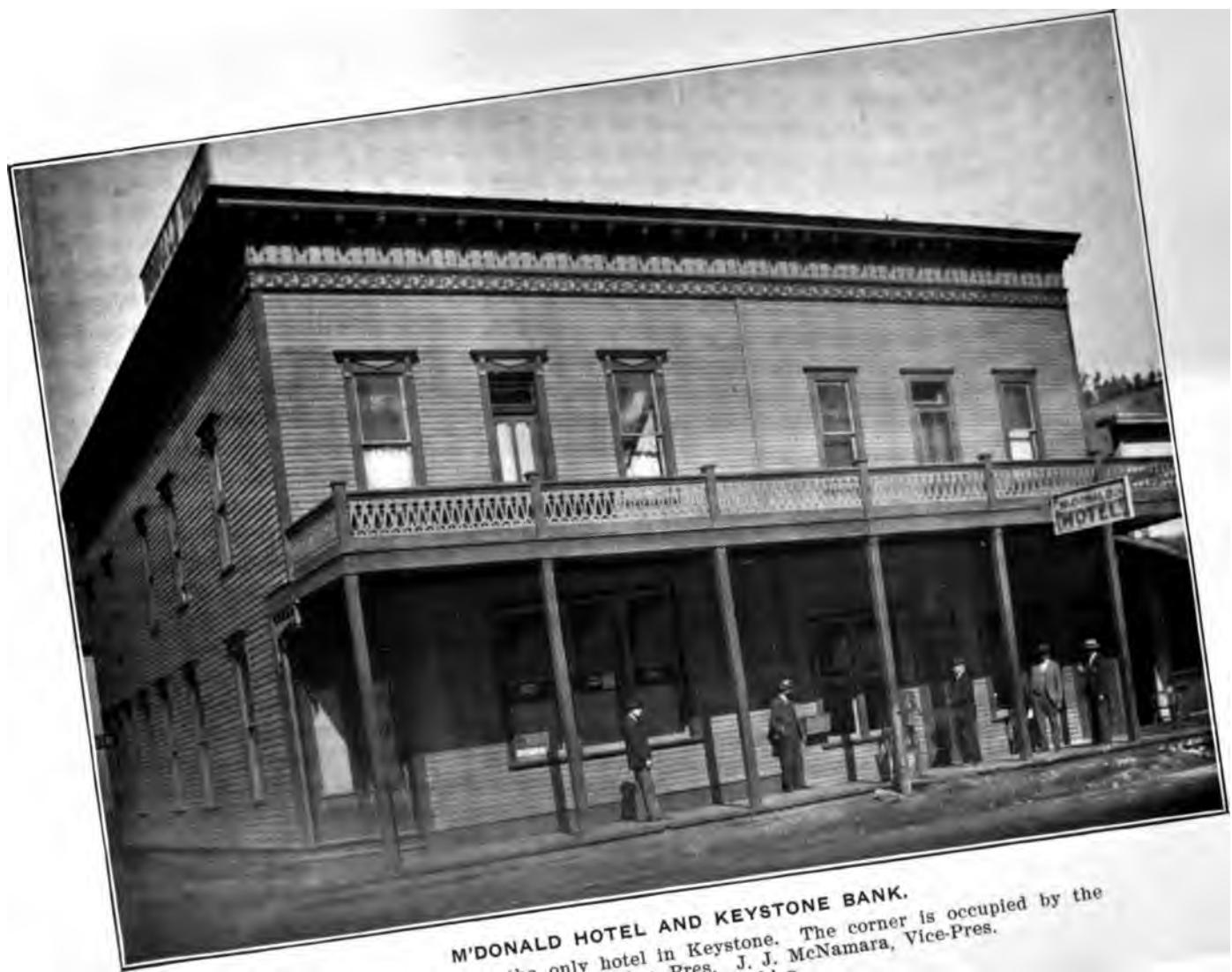
The Tycoon mine is rapidly being developed under wise management, as are also several others, while many properties, such as the Ivanhoe and others, are in the market for capital and will soon be dividend-paying mines.

The values of this section are not confined to gold alone. Large quantities of mica, spodumene, tin, copper, iron and several other profitable products add their share to the great mineral wealth of the district.



KEYSTONE.

Situated eleven miles from Hill City, connected by the daily stage line of A. E. Shoemaker and a tri-weekly train.



M'DONALD HOTEL AND KEYSTONE BANK.
The McDonald Hotel is the only hotel in Keystone. The corner is occupied by the
Keystone Bank. James Halley, Pres. J. J. McNamara, Vice-Pres.
W. H. Gates, Cashier.



KEYSTONE TRADING CO.

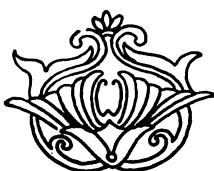
General Merchandise, Mining Supplies and Agents for Hercules Powder Co.
Their store is under the able management of John T. Potter.



KEYSTONE—*Continued.*

Keystone has the most romantic location of any town in the Black Hills, and to any one loving rugged mountain scenery it is a veritable earthly paradise. Surrounded by lofty peaks, the jagged rocks scarcely hidden by the luxuriant pine forests, at an elevation of 4,800 feet above the sea, giving a mountain climate but not too high to be healthful. It is easily reached by daily stage from Hill City, over a good road, past the foot of Harney Peak and down rock-lined canons. The stage line is owned by Mr. A. E. Shomaker, the veteran liveryman of the town. A spur of railroad runs in from Hill City, over which a train runs to Keystone three days in the week.

One hearing much of pioneer days and going into one of these modern mining camps might expect to find primitive cabins only, with a small country store or two perhaps, but he soon realizes his mistake, finding not only good church buildings and a fine two-story graded school building that would make an eastern town of similar proportions green with envy, but department stores of no mean proportions, such as the Keystone Trading Company and the Hayes-Hopkins Supply Company, stocked with almost everything present day wants require. The town is supplied with water from the Holy Terror mine, whose enormous pumps bring to the surface 600 gallons of water per minute, the pumps being able to give high pressure at any time in case of fire. Sufficient water is pumped from the Holy Terror mine to operate 300 stamps, and as they have made their enormous profits with but 30, the apparent scarcity of water on the surface need not be a hindrance to the full development of the country.





MAIN STREET—KEYSTONE, S. D.

At the right is the livery barn of A. E. Shoemaker, who
owns the stage line to Hill City.



TYKOON MILL.

This is one of the practical mining companies of the Southern Hills, and is in very successful operation. The capacity of their mill will soon be greatly enlarged.



INTERIOR GRAHAM'S GROCERY AND POSTOFFICE.

Mr. J. F. Graham makes a specialty of Groceries, Powder and Mine Supplies, and carries a good stock of General Merchandise, Fruit, Stationery, Etc.



CUSTER

This picturesque town has the honor of being the first town in the Black Hills, and its history is as fascinating as its surroundings. Here General Custer camped in his tour of the Hills in 1874, and here the first pan of gold was washed out in the now famous Black Hills by H. N. Ross, who still resides in the town and tells of Custer's memorable exploring expedition. Here the historic "Gordon Party" built their stockade and lived out the lonesome days of the first winter spent by white men in the Black Hills. This was the "Mecca" of all gold seekers in this forbidden country during the first eighteen months of the gold excitement, until the glories of the rich placer mines in Deadwood gulch dimmed its splendors and turned the tide to the northern Hills. But its departed prestige as the commercial center of the gold fields cannot rob it of its magnificent climate, its beautiful scenery and splendid townsite, and it bids fair, with the rich mines now opening, to regain its position as one of the leading mining towns of the Hills.

Located in a commodious natural park, with just enough incline for good drainage, surrounded by forest and granite in the most charming and romantic combinations and ideal scenic effects, with an elevation of five thousand five hundred feet above the sea, kissed by almost perpetual sunshine and fanned by warm Chinook winds in the winter and cool mountain breezes in the summer, it is one of the most delightful places for a vacation in the mountains to be found in any country, or for a permanent residence for one whose health demands a mountain home.

This historic town was first organized July 2, 1875, under the name of Stonewall, in honor of General Stonewall Jackson, but the Sioux title to the country prevented any legal claim for the organizers, and upon the order by General Crook that the miners leave the Hills and permission from him to allow seven men to remain as trustees of property, the town was reorganized on August 10 of the same year and rechristened Custer, the lots being divided among the miners present. So large a number of these failed to return after the exodus that in December, upon the withdrawal of the cavalry and cessation of governmental opposition to the occupation of the country, the town was again



CUSTER, S. D.

The pioneer city of the Black Hills, the center of the Mica production, and railroad station for Sylvan Lake and Jewel Cave.



CUSTER CASH STORE.

The first brick business block erected in Custer, and now occupied by The J. N. Granger Company, with a fine stock of General Merchandise.



CUSTER CO. BANK.

Established 1890. S. H. Mills, Pres. Daniel Webster, Vice-Pres.
T. W. Delicate, Cashier.



CUSTER—*Continued.*

reorganized and began to assume an aspect of permanency. All the life and activity of a flourishing gold mining camp pervaded the young city, and in the next five months fourteen hundred log cabins of various dimensions were erected, but even they provided meager shelter for the rapidly growing population, which increased until April, when the proud young city numbered seven thousand souls. No warning or premonition of the destiny of the young city prepared its citizens for the unexpected that came with the discovery of the rich placer mines at Deadwood, in the spring of 1876. With the first rumors gold seekers began the stampede toward the northern Hills, which increased as the confirmation of the reports became more established, until in the short space of three weeks the seven thousand had dwindled to fourteen residents. Six of this loyal fourteen still reside in the town and have nobly done their share in rebuilding the fortunes of their historic town, S. R. Shankland, Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Albien, Mrs. S. M. Booth, Frank Peterson and William Kraus.

The natural advantages of its location and the prestige of its name in the outside world forbade the complete annihilation of the pioneer city, and it gradually began to rally from the most remarkable stampede known to mining history. The unusually wet season of 1878 furnished an abundance of water for placer mining in the French Creek valley and neighboring gulches, which brought into the vicinity several hundred miners who traded largely in Custer. Cattlemen also began to come in large numbers to occupy the vast ranges of the western foothills and the luxuriant parks of the Hills. The discovery in 1879 of the Atlantic, Grand Junction, Old Bill and Penobscot mines created quite a sensation and afforded a substantial boom for the now rapidly growing city, which was well sustained by the discovery soon after of mica in large quantities, making Custer the center of the mica interests in the Black Hills, more than half a million dollars' worth having been shipped from there, the shipments in one year being more than sixty thousand dollars.

The McMacken was the pioneer mica mine and has produced more than one hundred and thirty-five thousand dollars. The Lost Bonanza, opened soon after, has produced more than one hundred thousand, while the Climax, New York, Last Chance, Keystone, Window Light, Warren, Millard, Nellie and others have added their share to the profitable industry.



INTERIOR OF J. M. BAILEY AND COMPANY'S PLANING MILL.

This Company operates three well-equipped sawmills, planing mill, store and offices at Custer, and offices at Lead.



INTERIOR OF J. E. PILCHER'S DRUG STORE.

The finest line of Drugs, Medicines and Novelties in the town.



INTERIOR W. H. WALLING'S DRY GOODS STORE.

Mr. Walling is one of the most successful merchants of Custer, enjoying a well merited patronage.



CUSTER—*Continued.*

The typical mining camp now began to develop into a permanent city. A brick court house was erected during the summer of 1881, at a cost of thirty thousand dollars. The next year Patrick McHugh built a fine brick residence on West Custer avenue and Paul Kleeman began the erection of a large hotel, also of brick, on East Custer avenue. In 1884 H. A. Albien erected a two-story brick business block on one of the principal corners, and the western appreciation of education manifested itself in the erection of a fine two-story brick school building costing about seven thousand dollars. The same year the Congregational church erected a brick edifice, which was the first building erected for public worship in the Black Hills of any material more permanent than wood.

With the arrival of the railroad in the fall of 1890 the town took a new lease of life, marked by the erection of a two-story brick business block by T. V. Garlock, and a two-story brick office building by the Custer County Bank. Many other buildings of various importance had been erected, including business houses, residences and the Methodist, Baptist and Catholic churches.

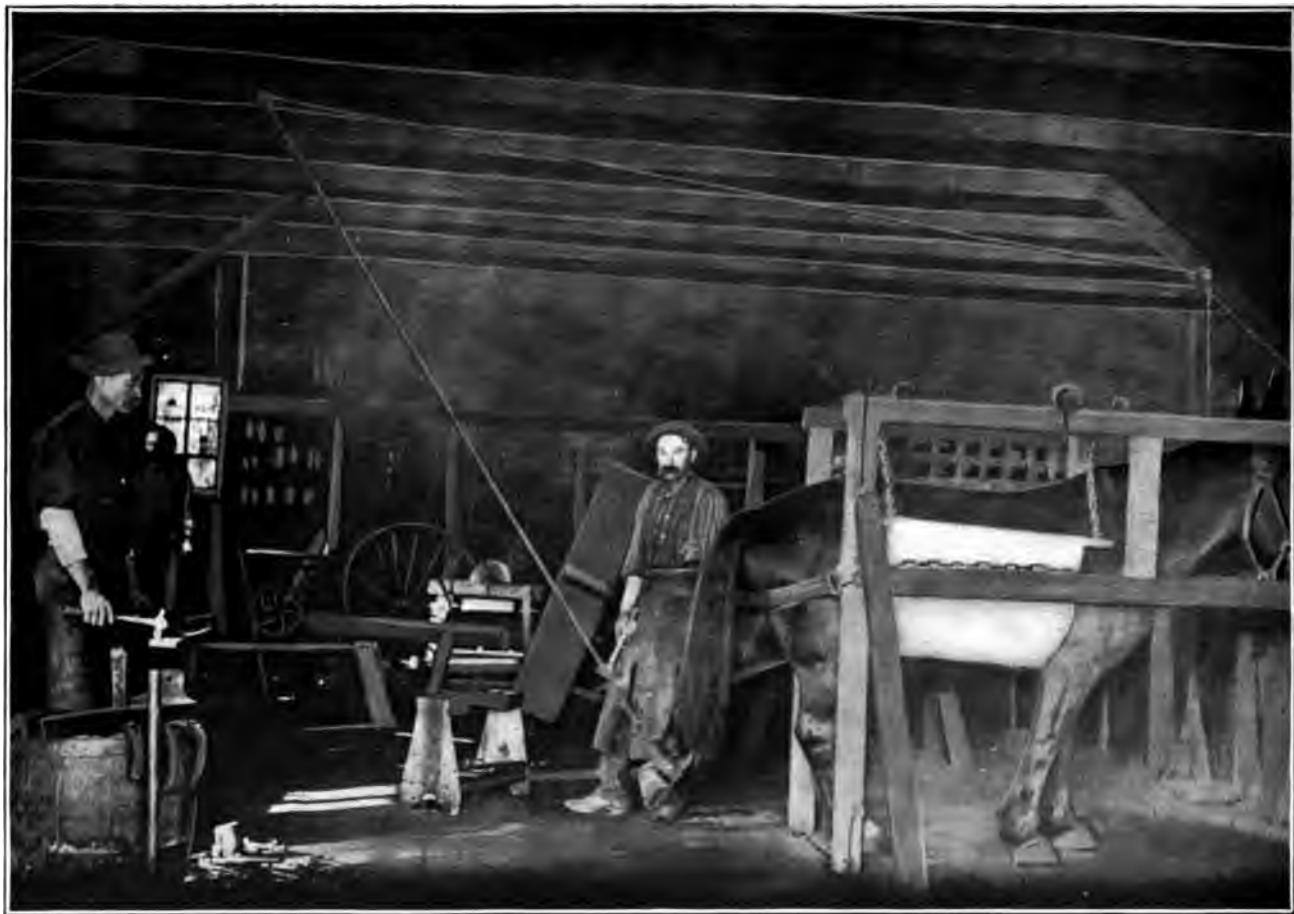
Not only has Custer one of the finest climates to be found anywhere and the most picturesque scenery to be found in this romantic region, it has also, as an added attraction, Sylvan Lake, the pride of the Hills and one of its most popular summer resorts. It is undoubtedly one of the most unique of mountain lakes and its proximity to Harney Peak and the renowned Needles makes it perhaps the most attractive place in the Hills, a tour of which cannot be complete without a visit to Custer. Sylvan Lake, the Needles and a climb to the top of Harney Peak for a birdseye view of the country and surrounding plains.

This beautiful lake is one of the modern things of the Hills, its history dating back but a decade. Prospectors had discovered a park, of about fifteen acres in extent, six miles from Custer and three miles from Harney Peak, so nearly surrounded by Needles that but one opening allowed the little mountain stream to find its way out of the picturesque park, the stopping of which transformed it into a most beautiful sheet of water, picketed about by the imposing needles. Mr. J. C. Spencer undertook the work and in 1891 built the dam that produced this magic transformation. Not content with this taming of the mountain stream, he built, in 1895, a finely equipped modern hotel



GARLOCK BLOCK.

Mr. T. V. Garlock is one of the enterprising merchants of Custer, doing business in his own block, which he erected in 1890. He carries a large stock of both Hardware and Groceries.



SHOEING BRONCHOS IN THE BLACK HILLS.

Showing the interior of the blacksmith shop of C. Wilkinson, the most practical horse-shoer and general blacksmith in Custer.



KLEEMAN HOUSE.

This hotel was built in 1890, by Paul Kleeman, who still occupies it, and enjoys the distinction of being the only hotel proprietor in Custer.



CUSTER—*Continued.*

upon the banks of the attractive lake. Here, at an elevation of seven thousand five hundred feet above the sea, surrounded by the wild, romantic and picturesque, the pleasure or health-seeking tourist can spend a most delightful season, the memory of which will be a joy forever.

Another great attraction of the Black Hills is located near Custer, that will, when fully developed, rival the great wonders of nature. Each of the three great caves of the Black Hills, that are the greatest and most wonderful caves known to exist anywhere, are well worthy of all the attention any one is likely to give them. A visit to each one reveals some marvel not seen in the others, and well repays the effort. Judging from the evidences of both Wind and Crystal Caves, the discoverers of Jewel Cave are working in the top of a yet unexplored cave of grand proportions, equal probably to Wind Cave in depth and extent. It was discovered in 1900 by the Michand brothers, who were prospecting in Hell's canon, one of the rockiest, most precipitous canons and one of the most beautiful, notwithstanding its infernal name, in the Hills. They were letting themselves carefully down a chimney in the rocks and remarking the favorable character of the place for a cave, when one of them noticed a hole a couple of inches in diameter and called his brother's attention to it, saying: "There is the entrance to a cave." The brother began pulling away the earth with his hand when the strong current of air blew a cloud of dust in his face. They knew so strong a current could come only from an immense cavern, and that they had indeed discovered a cave of great extent.

Subsequent exploration opened thirteen miles of passageways and 270 chambers, some of them among the grandest to be seen in any cave. A commodious log hotel of two stories has been built, providing hospitable shelter for the visitor, who will ever cherish the memory of a visit to the romantic place.



SYLVAN LAKE.



ARRIVAL OF TALLY-HO AT SYLVAN LAKE.

Mr. C. C. Creary has been associated with Sylvan Lake from its beginning, running a tally-ho from every train during the season and furnishing carriages for tourists to all points of interest.



MILK RIVER, JEWEL CAVE.

This is a beautiful onyx formation in Jewel Cave, twelve miles from Custer, in the
picturesque Hell's Canon. Onyx formations abound in this cave, Onyx
Hall being the most magnificent display of the kind in existence.



FROST WORK—JEWEL CAVE.

Frost work, rivaling in beauty the best effects of "Jack Frost," cover the walls of many chambers in the caves of the Black Hills, and sparkle with resplendent beauty under magnesium light.



OXFORD HOTEL, DENVER, COLORADO.

One Block from Union Depot.



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DENVER IS THE PARIS OF THE MINING WORLD

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